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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes 1993 activities of the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), an independent agency of the U.S. government. The IAF promotes equitable and participatory self-help development in the Caribbean and Latin America by awarding grants directly to local grassroots organizations and small enterprises, as well as to larger organizations that provide local groups with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services. In a special 1993 initiative, IAF staff developed a Grassroots Development Framework that identifies and describes desirable outcomes of sustainable grassroots development programs at family, network, and societal levels. Of $24.5 million in new IAF grants, 38 percent supported food production and agriculture projects; 25 percent funded education and training; 19 percent supported small enterprise development; and the remainder covered projects related to ecodevelopment, research and dissemination, legal aid, health, housing, and cultural expression. About 52 percent of funds were allocated to rural programs, and about 17 percent supported projects involving indigenous peoples. Convinced that grassroots development works best when nurtured by learning activities, IAF supported educational activities in such areas as organizational development, natural resource management, conservation, agricultural education, literacy education, business and financial management training, teacher education, instructional materials development, nutrition, health promotion, and vocational education. This report briefly describes approximately 330 grants awarded in 1993, provides lengthier descriptions of four model development programs, lists foreign graduate students awarded fellowships to study in the United States, lists IAF publications and videos, and summarizes financial information. Includes many photographs. (SV)

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ED 370 756

1993 IN REVIEW

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

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Cover photo: *A radio announcer from the Centro de Comunicación y Desarrollo Andino (CENDA) interviews a campesina in a community center in Cochabamba, Bolivia, about herbal medicines. CENDA's broadcasts in Quechua are sparking a cultural revival, joining isolated mountain villages in a dialogue to solve mutual problems.* (Photo: Sean Sprague) Opposite page: *SERVOL apprentice Dexter Clark hoists pipe at a building site in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Hands-on training of teens like Clark prepares them for national certification and helps make SERVOL's skills centers self-supporting.* (Photo: Mitchell Denburg)

1993
IN REVIEW

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

OCTOBER 1, 1992 TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
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As of September 1993

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A woman from a low-income barrio of Managua, Nicaragua, feeds a neighborhood child at a community kitchen inspired by SOYNICA, an innovative program designed to boost the protein levels of children, open jobs for urban women, and expand a new cash crop for the nation's farmers (see page 23). (Photo: Emma Rodriguez)

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(See inside back cover for information on how to apply for a grant)

THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION (IAF), an independent agency of the U.S. Government, was created in 1969 as an experimental U.S. foreign assistance program. The IAF works in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote equitable, responsive, and participatory self-help development by awarding grants directly to local organizations throughout the region.

Grants are generally awarded for two years and average $76,741. Many grants support grassroots organizations such as agricultural cooperatives or small, urban enterprises. Others are awarded to larger organizations that provide local groups with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services.

The IAF is governed by a nine-person Board of Directors appointed by the President of the United States. Six members are drawn from the private sector and three from the Federal government. The President of the IAF is appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Foundation's operating budget consists of Congressional appropriations and funds derived through the Social Progress Trust Fund. The IAF's fiscal year 1993 budget was $38.9 million. Since 1972, the IAF has made 3,643 grants totaling $385.1 million. The Foundation's 70 staff members are based in Arlington, Virginia.

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1 *A worker at a COOPETIERRABLANCA plant that adds value to small farmers' produce proudly displays jars of vegetables before leaving them to shipment to market. This Costa Rican cooperative is one of ten women and peasant agriculture success stories featured in the first phase of testing the Grassroots Development Framework, utilizing case studies to analyze issues, progress and achievements.* (Photo: Mitchell Denburg)

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As I begin my fourth year as Chairman of the Inter-American Foundation, I am encouraged by the recognition being given to the value of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and grassroots development in promoting sustainable development, environmental conservation, and democracy. Since 1971, the Foundation has demonstrated its belief in and commitment to this concept through its support for thousands of NGOs and their programs throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. This effort, I believe, has yielded substantial dividends in the strengthening of NGOs and self-help grassroots development, as well as in demonstrating the merit of this approach as an effective alternative for international development assistance programs.

It now appears that the idea pioneered by the Foundation of delivering development assistance through support for NGOs is being increasingly incorporated into the methodologies of the large bilateral and multilateral agencies such as the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank. If this trend continues, the Foundation's long-standing goal of informing and influencing the approach of other international donors will be increasingly significant.

I believe the Foundation can also expand its impact and influence by systematizing its unique knowledge about grassroots development and sharing it with other agencies. The experience with different projects throughout Latin America and the Caribbean provides the Foundation with a broad understanding, as well as a forward-looking perspective, on nearly every facet of grassroots development.

My own field visits to Latin America and the Caribbean have enabled me to see firsthand how the Foundation supports a wide array of projects that promote self-help and self-reliance at the grassroots. Indeed, my travels and experiences as the Foundation's Chairman have led me to conclude that supporting participatory self-help at the grassroots level may well be one of if not the most effective uses of development assistance resources.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation to the Foundation's staff for their dedication and hard work during the past year. I am also most appreciative of the Foundation's President, Amb. Bill K. Perrin, for his able leadership, and for my fellow Board Members' invaluable support. I look forward to an even more productive 1994.

—Frank D. Yturria

One of my first tasks as the Foundation's President was to work with the staff and Board to assemble and articulate key Foundation beliefs, hopes, and goals in a Vision and Goals Statement for the 1990s. The final product blended 1970s concepts that have driven the Foundation's operations for 22 years with new ideas for the future. To remain relevant, visionary, and effective, I believe it is important for the Foundation to reassess continually the key concepts that drive its operations in light of current conditions and trends. The long-standing concepts from the 1970s are expressed in the Vision and Goals Statement as follows: Grassroots development is widely recognized as the foundation of sustainable development and participatory, democratic civil societies; and that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have reached high levels of effectiveness in promoting and supporting grassroots development. The new concepts introduced in the 1990s are twofold: NGOs are working with business and government to mobilize, organize, and focus resources on sustainable grassroots development; and that NGOs are getting more resources from the private and public sectors in their own countries, thereby lessening their dependence on foreign assistance.

As I reflect on the past year, it seems that key concepts embodied in the Foundation's Vision and Goals Statement are emerging in development trends and thinking. Perhaps the most dramatic and strongest trend has been the rise in the importance of grassroots development and the effectiveness of the NGOs that promote and support it. In 1971, when the Foundation was awarding its first grants to NGOs, few in the international development assistance field recognized the value of small, private development organizations and the participatory, self-help, grassroots development approach. Now, 22 years later, NGOs—and the participatory grassroots development they promote and support—are considered, both internationally and in their own societies, to be a major factor in achieving sustainable development and in the formation and maintenance of democratic societies.

A newly emerging trend, also embodied in the Foundation's Vision and Goals Statement, is collaboration among NGOs and their governments and the private business sector. As valuable as NGOs are, they alone cannot solve the problems of poverty and development. Governments, the business sector, and NGOs will have to work together for sustainable development to have a chance. Throughout the region there are signs of development-driven partnerships emerging among NGOs, business, and government. Many NGOs now collaborate with local governments in programs that involve health, housing, and education services. As well, NGOs have been invited by their governments to provide advice on shaping public policies that have an impact on development. The joint venture between the IAF and Petróleos de Venezuela is an example of a business providing funds for NGOs involved in grassroots development.

I believe one of the goals of all foreign assistance donors should be to stimulate and help NGOs gain access to resources within their own countries. Greater reliance by NGOs on in-country resources is critical since development will ultimately not be sustainable if it relies too heavily on the ebb and flow of foreign resources. Is this a realistic goal? Over time I believe it is. For the past two years the Foundation's outreach program has focused on exploring the feasibility of this goal, and the results have been encouraging. Indeed there are early signs that a trend in this direction is emerging in the region.

For the past 22 years, the Foundation has contributed to the growth of Latin American and Caribbean NGOs in numbers and effectiveness and, in so doing, has helped make the IAF's 1970s vision of the value of NGOs and grassroots development a 1990s reality. Now the Foundation must search for new paths to make today's visions the realities of tomorrow. I believe the greatest progress will occur when development assistance donors, the business sector, governments, and NGOs work together toward the common goals of sustainable development and democratic civil societies.

—Amb. Bill K. Perrin

Quechua mothers bring their children to an outdoor adult literacy class using bilingual texts from Centro de Comunicacion y Desarrollo Andino (CENDA). A key CENDA strategist recently joined Bolivia's Ministry of Ethnic Affairs to help the agency reach out to local communities for better program planning in rural development. The Centre plans to start a school to train other NGO staff, in pioneering projects that build on the nation's multicultural heritage. (Photo: Sean Sprague)

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TAKING ACTION AND LOOKING AT RESULTS

This year, through a special initiative, the Foundation is coming to grips with one of the most perplexing issues in development: assessing the broad long-term results of grassroots development programs. Progress in achieving grant-specific goals, objectives, and benchmarks is routinely monitored, but this type of monitoring does not take into account the long-term, complex nature of the development process—a process that is not circumscribed by the starting and ending dates of a specific project or by the achievement of one project's goals. Progress or results must be viewed within a much broader framework.

The first task in carrying out this initiative was to identify the desirable results of sustainable grassroots development programs. Although the terms "grassroots development" and "sustainability" are now in vogue among international development assistance professionals and organizations, there is little agreement on what these terms imply with respect to results. The Foundation staff, in attempting to put together a comprehensive list of results, was able to draw on 22 years of experience supporting and listening to development practitioners and beneficiaries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Defining grassroots results that are linked with sustainability proved to be a complex and time-consuming task. After months of debate and discussion, Foundation staff developed a framework for looking at results and found a way to present it graphically. The Grassroots Development Framework (GDF) identified three kinds of results on three levels: immediate "quality of life" gains for participants; strengthening community organizations and networks; and influencing public policy and the practices and attitudes of the community at large. A more complete description of the GDF can be found in the October 1993 issue of the Foundation's journal, *Grassroots Development* (Volume 17, No. 1).

The GDF has been generally well received by development practitioners, from both the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean, whom Foundation staff have consulted in the process of debating and refining the framework. Many consider it a significant advance in understanding and describing the potential impact and benefits of grassroots development. In August and September, the Costa Rica In-Country Service (ICS) staff tested the GDF with ten Foundation grantees in Costa Rica. The test confirmed the GDF's relevance and effectiveness in identifying, describing, and assessing the results of grassroots development and provided some valuable clues as to how the GDF could be made more effective operationally. After several more field tests, the GDF will be used in monitoring the results of ongoing and future Foundation-supported projects.

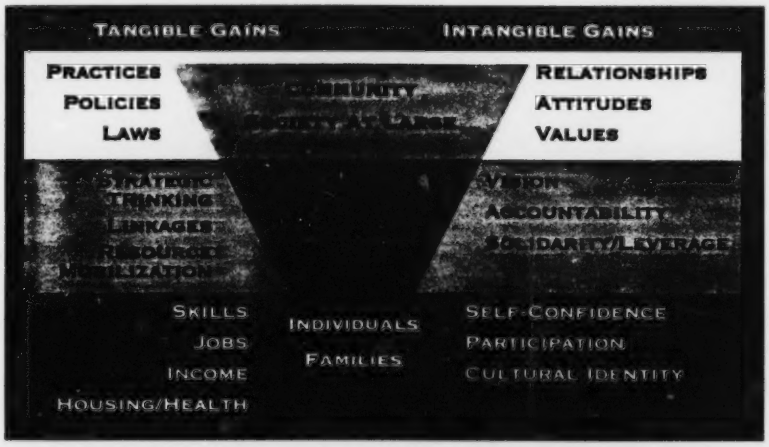

Illustration of the Grassroots Development Framework

Several other special initiatives, established during the past three years, are ongoing. In fiscal year 1992, the Country Plan and Budget (CPB) system was designed and instituted together with the Outreach Initiative. The CPB is a strategic planning system that enables the Foundation to identify priority country-level development goals and strategies to be pursued over a five-year period. The Outreach Initiative aims to help grassroots organizations lessen their dependence on foreign support by relying on local private- and public-sector resources, and to improve coordination among international donors so that resources are used more effectively.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE OFFICE OF PROGRAMS

In fiscal year 1993, the Inter-American Foundation achieved one of the highest funding levels in its history, approving $29.2 million for grants and other program activities. Of this amount, $24.5 million supported 170 new grants and 197 grant supplements for grassroots development efforts in 22 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The balance of funds supported the ICS program described later.

The Foundation allocated 63 percent of its grant resources to strengthen the growing number of grassroots support organizations (GSOs) that provide training, technical assistance, and credit directly to low-income community groups. GSOs often require relatively long-term support to permit them to strengthen their operations, and grants to these institutions help cover recurrent costs for salaries, administration, and equipment.

Another 32 percent of grant funds was awarded to grassroots membership organizations—the cooperatives, community associations, microenterprises, and tribal organizations that give the

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Salvador Aguilar of the IAF's In-Country Service (ICS) system in Nicaragua listens while Holanda Parriagra of SOYNICA explains how the women of Managua are using a campaign against childhood malnutrition to galvanize a new domestic food industry. In addition to their responsibilities for monitoring ongoing projects and arranging for timely technical assistance, the ICSs are making important contributions to the IAF's effort to refine a new analytical framework for understanding and scaling-up grassroots development. (Photo: Emma Rodriguez)

poor a voice and a way to improve their lives. The remaining 5 percent supported research institutions, community centers for women and youth, health- and child-care facilities, and an assortment of other organizations.

The geographic distribution of funds reflected a slight decline in the proportion of support allocated to rural programs, perhaps reflecting the progressive urbanization of Latin America and the Caribbean. Approximately 52 percent of grant funds supported projects in rural areas, compared to a historical average of 59 to 65 percent. Projects in large metropolitan centers received 21 percent of grant funds, and projects in provincial towns and cities received 27 percent.

The programmatic distribution of grant funds is relatively consistent with trends established during previous years, with over 80 percent directed to food production and agriculture, education and training, and small-scale enterprise development. The pie charts below detail the allocation of resources by program area and grant size in fiscal year 1993. Most grants continue to be relatively small—close to 80 percent are under $100,000 and about 40 percent are under $50,000.

The Foundation approved $4.6 million for In-Country Service (ICS) programs in fiscal year 1993, representing approximately 15 percent of the annual country budget plan. Through contracts with local development experts in 22 ICS offices, the Foundation provides timely technical assistance to grantees, monitors the progress of ongoing projects, conducts research related to grassroots development issues, and promotes learning among grantees. Approximately 6 percent of the Foundation's annual grant budget ($1.9 million) was used to establish new In-Country Funds (ICFs) in Belize and Panama and to augment funds already in place in ten other countries. The ICFs are administered by GSOs through cooperative

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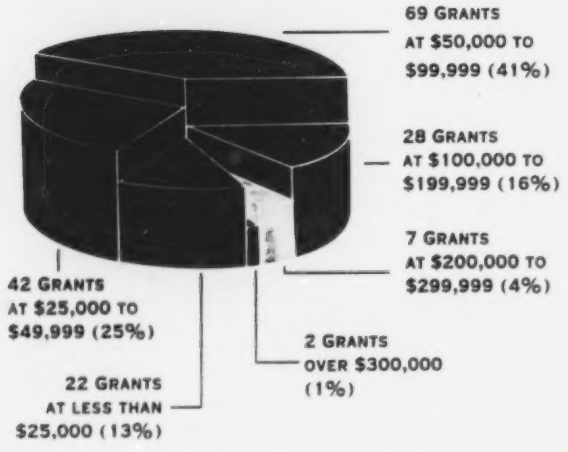
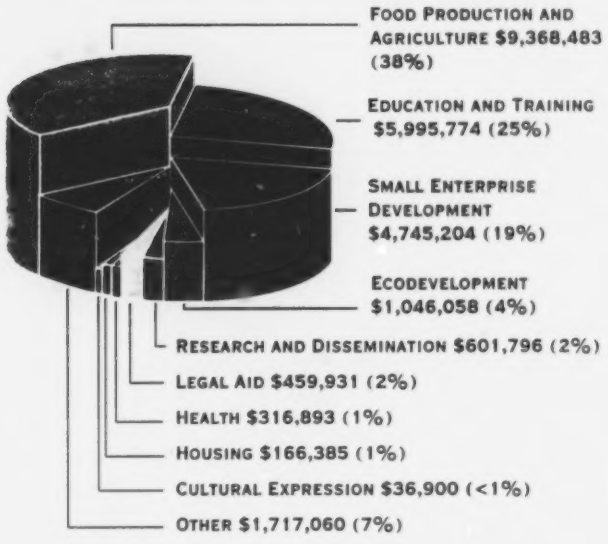
New Grants by Size FY 1993



Grant Funds Allocated by Program Area FY 1993



agreements, with Foundation oversight and involvement. They provide emerging rural and urban community groups with timely, small-scale grants and loans, averaging $5,000, to meet their short-term needs. Since 1985, 35 such funds have been established in 20 countries; 23 funds are currently active in 15 countries.

The Foundation encourages its grantees to leverage counterpart contributions, either in cash or in kind, at a level comparable to grant support. These contributions demonstrate local commitment and increase the likelihood that project activities will continue after the grant has ended. During the past fiscal year, every grant dollar from the Foundation was matched by $1.53 in counterpart contributions, up from $1.49 the previous year.

This year, the Foundation supported numerous projects involving indigenous cultures. Native peoples were the principal beneficiaries of 59 grants, totaling $4.1 million or approximately 17 percent of resources allocated for country programs in fiscal year 1993. One grant of special interest was awarded to the Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), a regional confederation of indigenous organizations from nine Amazonian countries. Over the course of the year, COICA conducted planning meetings in five member countries to address the plight of the two million indigenous people it represents. Each meeting focused on a different topic: autonomous development, natural resources and the environment, land rights, human rights, and organizational development and coordination.

In the summer of 1994, at the Festival of American Folklife, the Foundation, in collaboration with the Smithsonian Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies, will produce a program on the link between cultural identity and participatory socioeconomic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The program will highlight how indigenous communities use their traditional skills and knowledge as resources for sustainable development. Traditional musicians, artisans, and agriculturalists from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, and Peru will represent grassroots development projects at the festival.

Highlights from the Office of Learning and Dissemination

The Office of Learning and Dissemination (L&D) works hand in hand with the Office of Programs so that research is in tune with the realities of development fieldwork. During fiscal year 1993, L&D's Research and Evaluation Office undertook two new activities with Program staff. Under the rubric of Regional Learning Initiatives, the first of these new ventures—field-based plans that advance the learning priorities of the four regional Program offices—were selected for support. Thirteen such plans are now under way, including a study in the Southern Cone countries on the opportunities and obstacles for low-income rural producers under the MERCOSUR regional trade agreement; a study and video on a Honduran program in 22 rural communities populated by Lenca Indians where eight national NGOs have broken precedent to work together; and a meeting of 80 Venezuelan NGOs that support microenterprises and small businesses to explore opportunities to make better use of resources—both public and private.

The second, and very absorbing, new activity is the design and testing of the already described Grassroots Development Framework. A task force under L&D's leadership will continue to test and perfect the GDF dur-

ing fiscal year 1994. One goal will be to devise indicators for describing and measuring both the tangible and the intangible benefits of Foundation-supported grassroots development activities.

In addition to those new undertakings, the Research and Evaluation Office continues to track emerging trends and issues that will have an impact on grassroots development. Final work was completed on the manuscript *Joint Ventures in Urban Policy*, edited by Charles A. Reilly, which examines the contemporary phenomenon of NGO collaboration with municipal governments in Latin America. A Spanish edition will be published in early 1994. Other projects are in the preliminary stage: research on the impact of social investment and social emergency funds on grassroots development in the region; documentation of NGO contributions to urban environmental problem-solving; and research on urban policymaking in the Southern Cone.

Through the efforts of the Dissemination Office, the IAF keeps the development community and the general public informed about the experiences of grassroots projects. IAF publications are in steady demand and excerpted widely. Two issues of the IAF's journal *Grassroots Development*, a separate comprehensive subject index of the journal from 1977 to 1992, and *1992 in Review* (the IAF's report to the public), were published in fiscal year 1993. The Foundation also published *Inquiry at the Grassroots: An Inter-American Foundation Fellowship Reader*, a collection of articles on grassroots development written by former IAF doctoral fellows, many of whom now hold positions in the field of development. The volume, which draws together works from different disciplines, was coedited by William Glade and Charles A. Reilly. In development education, the Foundation produced another video for classroom use. *Saving Their Corner of the Planet: Local Conservationists in Honduras* shows how four communities are responding to environmental pressures while working toward a sustainable and improved local economy. A teacher's guide accompanying the video is also available.

L&D and other Foundation offices are ably assisted by the Translation Office, which translates some 800 grants, amendments, contracts, and internal documents into English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, or Creole. In fiscal year 1993, the office also translated the *1992 in Review* and two issues of *Grassroots Development* into Spanish and Portuguese, and descriptive materials for the Fellowship Program into Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

The Fellowship Office made a total of 49 grants in three programs: master's and doctoral field research in Latin America and the Caribbean and U.S graduate study for students from Latin America and the Caribbean. Approximately 75 percent of the Fellowship budget was awarded to students from Latin America and the Caribbean, and counterpart funds of close to $800,000 were leveraged. Orientation conferences were held at IAF headquarters for recipients of doctoral and U.S. graduate study fellowships. Participants learned about the IAF's programs, met members of the staff, and discussed how they would assure that their work will be useful and available to grassroots practitioners.

The Foundation is convinced that action and reflection are necessarily linked—or, put another way, that the grassroots development approach works best when nurtured by learning activities. The IAF has been successful in assisting the poor in Latin America and the Caribbean partly because it has not neglected the inquiry, research, and analysis activities that allow it to refine its approach, increase its effectiveness, and adjust its course as the world changes.

A worker processes wool at a Fundación de Organizaciones de Salinas (FUNORSAL) factory in Ecuador. FUNORSAL's 15 cooperative businesses have made the Salinas region a beehive of enterprise, opening new markets for small-scale farmers and creating industrial jobs that pay 40 to 60 percent above the national minimum wage. (Photo: Miguel Sayago)

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Strengthening Local Initiatives Through Organization

This section describes all grants, and grant supplements over $10,000, made by the IAF in fiscal year 1993. Four projects are profiled to show how the Foundation responds to local initiatives.

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Office for the Andean Region

Bolivia

New Grants

Asociación Nacional de Productores de Fréjol (ASOPROF), $136,000 over two years, to construct a depot to store beans at Santa Cruz railroad station, and to provide technical assistance and marketing capital to ASOPROF's 18 affiliates, which serve 3,500 bean-producing farmers. (BO–201)

Estación Biológica Beni (EBB), $66,568 over two years, to provide the Chimanes indigenous population with training/technical assistance to create a self-managed organization to protect the forest, address their own needs, and seek market alternatives in the Beni region. (BO–430)

Equipo de Técnicos Asociados para la Acción Social (ETAPAS), $59,000 over two years, to provide training in natural-resource management, community problem solving, vegetable gardening and horticulture, and animal husbandry to improve the incomes and nutritional practices of 600 families in Oropeza Province. (BO–438)

Cooperativa Agrícola Integral "Campesino," Ltda. (CAIC), $31,878 over one year, to provide organizational development and financial-management training to strengthen Brazil-nut production and marketing benefiting 15 communities in Bolivia's northern Amazon region. (BO–439)

Left: *In Guatemala, Mario Mejía Pantaleón (left) from El Petén visits the field of ALTERTEC promoter Francisco Mejia (right) near Chimaltenango to learn about sustainable agriculture. He holds his hands apart to ask the proper space for intercropping seedlings.* (Photo: Patrick Breslin)

Central Regional Agropecuaria Industrial de Cooperativas "El Ceibo" (CEIBO), $9,552 over two months, to enable six peasant producers to participate in several international conferences on agroecological work in Latin America and also visit research centers and small-producers' associations involved in organic agriculture and related export crops. (BO–440)

TEKO-Guaraní (TEKO), $18,110 over six months, to conduct a literacy program for Guaraní workers in the Chuquisaca region by producing appropriate materials, training community literacy teachers, and organizing and supervising a literacy campaign. (BO–441)

Asociación de Artesanos La Imilla (LA IMILLA), $69,325 over two years, to provide design and business training/technical assistance for 432 knitwear producers so they can access markets in the United States and increase profits for themselves and their communities. (BO–442)

Centro de Mujeres Rurales (CEMUR), $75,750 over two years, to provide training in organizational development and financial management to the leaders of 40 mothers' clubs in 11 communities in Norte de Santa Cruz, to prepare them for new management responsibilities in an expanded poultry operation. (BO–443)

Iniciativa de la Tecnología Alimentaria Boliviana (ITAB), $14,600 over one year, to train 25 women in the city of Tarija as promoters of amaranth, a highly nutritious, Pre-Columbian grain that can be processed into bread, cookies, pancakes, and beverages. (BO–444)

Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara (ILCA), $17,050 over eight months, to write and publish two books for use in rural bilingual education and adult-literacy training programs: a volume of folktales and a volume examining the cultural impact of the potato, based on Aymara oral tradition. (BO–445)

Comunidad PACHA, $22,250 over two years, to carry out diagnostic studies, community workshops, and training programs on nutrition, health, and the environment; and to promote vegetable gardening among altiplano women from the towns of Lacaya, Qalla Marka, and Quqaphaya. (BO–446)

Unión Nacional de Pequeños Ganaderos (UNAPEGA), $27,984 over ten months, to continue a program to increase livestock production and rural incomes in ten districts in the tropical regions of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. (BO–447)

Rumillajta Musical Group, $6,900 over one month, to participate in the Smithsonian Institution's Festival of American Folklife. (BO–448)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Investigación, Diseño Artesanal y Comercialización Cooperativa, $18,600, to provide technical assistance in design and marketing, organizational development, and raw-material utilization, bolstering production of eight indigenous artisan groups in the Santa Cruz region. (BO–233)

Centro Boliviano de Investigación y Acción Educativa (CEBIAE), $50,000, to provide grants and loans under $5,000 to incipient community groups or organizations needing working capital, feasibility studies, educational materials, or technical assistance to implement small, innovative development activities. (BO–240)

Capacitación Integral de la Mujer Campesina (CIMCA), $37,450, to train women promoters in new nutritional, health-care, and production practices in the Challapata zone of the Oruro region. (BO–243)

Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social (PROCESO), $86,648, to conduct leadership and management training among grassroots organizations, women's associations, youth groups, and nongovernmental development organizations in the department of Santa Cruz. (BO–259)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral de Bolivia (FUNDESIB), $85,490, to help Mataco indigenous communities generate income and raise their cultural conciousness through activites such as artisanry, agriculture, literacy, and diverse rural-production enterprises. (BO–265)

Centro de Comunicación y Desarrollo Andino (CENDA), $10,970, to establish and manage a local radio station offering programs on soil conservation, native agricultural products, reforestation, literacy, and bilingual education. (BO–280)

Instituto de Historia Social Boliviana (HISBOL), $24,351, to publish books on such themes as traditional medicine, Andean technology, herding practices, food preparation and storage, and agroecology for use by rural grassroots support organizations in the regions of La Paz, Oruro, and Cochabamba. (BO–292)

Confederación Indígena del Oriente Boliviana (CIDOB), $15,015, to send seven indigenous resource-management technicians to Panama to participate in a conference on natural-resource management in indigenous reserves. (BO–375)

Centro de Multiservicios Educativos (CEMSE), $50,000, to provide mobile health and dental services to 42 schools, reaching approximately 19,500 students in La Paz; and to provide student health networks with training/technical assistance to promote community health and hygiene. (BO–425)

Fast-growing eucalyptus trees imported from abroad for reforestation of Andean highlands have not stemmed the loss of topsoils. CENDA's cultural research program led to the establishment of this nursery in Raquaypampa, Bolivia, and the recovery of native tree species suited to the region's rugged climate. (Photo: Sean Sprague)

Centro de Investigación y Documentación para el Desarrollo del Beni (CIDDEBENI), $84,335, to provide training and technical assistance, conduct environmental and socioeconomic studies, and help construct a community center. These activities will enable the Mojeno ethnic group to better manage its resources and organize a long-term sustainable development plan. (BO–432)

Antropólogos del Sur Andino (ASUR), $88,280, to continue intensive management training among the Jalq'a and Tarabuco ethnic groups to improve the performance of 13 textile workshops and microenterprises, benefiting approximately 700 weavers in the northern region of Chuquisaca. (BO–436)

Colombia

New Grants

Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenido de las Comunidades (CORDESCO), $88,900 over three years, to promote local organizations among the trash pickers of ten municipalities in Santander Department and seek new markets and uses for recyclable materials; and to reduce pollution from solid-waste dumping in two rivers. (CO–458)

Fundación Natura, $20,000 over one year, to introduce diverse fruit and vegetable crops and environmentally sound agricultural practices among nine members of a local small-scale farmers' association and approximately 300 other peasant farmers in the Utria National Park area of northwest Colombia. (CO–459)

Fundación Herencia Verde (FHV), $139,500 over three years, to provide Afro-Colombian farmers in 21 rural Chocó communities with business, agricultural, and environmental training; and to support planning and self-management of Afro-Colombian territories as stipulated in the new Colombian Constitution. (CO–460)

Asociación Comunitaria El Diamante, $22,500 over one year, to provide training in leadership, communications, decision making, and income generation for approximately 1,500 members of 17 organizations in El Diamante, a low-income barrio bordering Cali. (CO–461)

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Bringing Local Government to the People

An unprepared visitor entering the streets of metropolitan Lima's Cono Norte, or Northern Cone, is quickly overwhelmed by the sheer crush of people. A cacophony of voices, music, traffic disrupts any orderly train of thought, pulling one's attention everywhere and nowhere at once. The pungent smell of uncollected garbage mixes with the savory aroma of food being cooked over kerosene stoves by street vendors—most of them women accompanied by two or three small children.

Home to over 1.5 million people, including a significant percentage of the city's poor, the Cono Norte is the site of a dynamic effort in collaborative governance led by the Centro de Investigación Social y Educación Popular (ALTERNATIVA). Created in 1979 by five professionals, the Centro has learned how to find resources where others see only problems.

One example is its work with the microentrepreneurs of the Federación de Vendedores Ambulantes de Lima (FEDEVAL). In trying to improve the working conditions of street vendors, many of them women heads of household struggling to eke out a living for their families, ALTERNATIVA soon realized that public perception was a serious obstacle. Community residents, and municipal officials strapped for cash to finance urban services, saw vendors as one source of their troubles. Part of the city's vast informal economy, they not only paid no taxes, but also clogged traffic on city streets, filled the gutters with garbage, and contributed to juvenile delinquency. ALTERNATIVA learned to work with local leaders,

Rapid urbanization is swamping Lima's ability to provide public services. ALTERNATIVA is searching for solutions by helping civic organizations and district governments pool resources and know-how to tackle problems none of them could handle alone. Top: *Work on a community kitchen builds out a nutritious soup she and her neighbors have made to feed their families.* Bottom: *Vendors sign up for a walkway to the community center being built in the settlement of Pachacútec.* Sandra Wavrick)

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persuade them that *vendedores ambulantes* were vital to low-income neighborhoods, providing residents with affordable food and other basic services. From these negotiations came the Municipal Street Vendor's Fund, whereby street vendors paid taxes into a fund to support loans for operating capital, market improvements, garbage collection, and other activities of mutual interest in the community.

During its 14 years of activism and commitment to mobilizing the residents of the Cono Norte to identify and solve their own problems, ALTERNATIVA has matured into the largest and most influential grassroots support organization (GSO) in the area. Working in six program areas—income generation, health, nutrition, urban development, the environment, and human rights—ALTERNATIVA has a broad range of contacts with local government agencies and community organizations, providing them with training and technical assistance, helping prepare development proposals, and conducting research on policy issues.

The challenge of carrying out these efforts in the teeth of a chronic recession and political violence has tempered the optimism of even the most idealistic staff. Founding member and current director Josefina Huaman notes: "We started out with great hopes for transforming society but have learned the necessity for compromise. The desperate economic situation and the obvious need for greater technical expertise in creating jobs, providing clean water, and feeding the hungry forced us to become more realistic in order to be more effective." With that realism has come the understanding that solutions depend on a partnership between community organizations and local government to coordinate resources and strategies. During the past year, the Inter-American Foundation has supported ALTERNATIVA's effort to help catalyze the Consejo Interdistrital del Cono Norte or Northern Cone Interdistrict Planning Council. This promising initiative by all nine district governments brings together—in seven technical secretariats—municipal officials, leaders of community organizations, professionals from GSOs, and professors from two local universities to develop common policies for solving areawide problems that spill beyond municipal boundaries. ALTERNATIVA is training and advising elected officials, municipal staff, and community representatives in planning, administration, needs assessment, and financial management.

ALTERNATIVA recognizes that coordinating efforts among district governments which serve limited terms will be a challenge, and that public agencies and community organizations confronted with daily crises will find it difficult to focus on longer-term planning. But it remains convinced that the best government is the one closest to the people and that if the municipalities maintain their resolve to work with an active citizenry they can mobilize the Cono Norte's energy to begin solving their problems together. (PU–376)

—Denise Humphreys

Left: *Three community garbage workers pose before the trash they have bagged in the morning.* Above: *ALTERNATIVA staff, leaders of barrio organizations, municipal officials, and technical specialists attend a planning session of a secretariat set up by the Northern Cone's nine district governments to coordinate services.* (Photos: Sandra Wayrick)

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Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo de la Agroindustria Rural (FIDAR), $94,200 over two years, to provide agroprocessing training and credit to rural groups in northern Cauca; and to train 50 agroindustrial promoters. These activities will benefit approximately 250 low-income people—primarily Afro-Colombian women and youth. (CO–462)

Liga de Conservación y Fomento de los Recursos Naturales Renovables (Liga), $18,865 over one year, to raise fish, pigs, and chickens for home consumption and local sale, improving diets and increasing incomes within a community of 2,900 Afro-Colombian peasants. (CO–463)

Centro de Cooperación al Indígena (CECOIN), $278,200 over three years, to support the production, training, organizational, and ecological efforts of indigenous organizations representing over 30,000 people; and to evaluate these efforts and disseminate the results. (CO–465)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Fundación para la Educación Superior (FES), $66,000, to replenish a fund that provides grants to local groups for small-scale projects designed to strengthen community organization, generate employment, and increase incomes for approximately 200 low-income Colombians. (CO–349)

Fundación "Volvamos a la Gente," $98,000, to expand its pilot program of curriculum development and teacher training to 20 low-income primary schools; and to adapt the successful concept of *escuela nueva*, or relevant schooling, to the urban environment. These activities will benefit 240 teachers and 10,000 schoolchildren. (CO–352)

Fundación Mujer y Futuro (FMF), $79,200, to continue legal and educational assistance to approximately 3,000 household workers and 1,200 employers; and to organize seminars and action projects designed to increase women's participation in local decision-making bodies in Santander Department. (CO–397)

Asociación Regional de Tabacaleros y Pequeños Productores Agrícolas de Santander y Boyacá (AGROTABACO), $66,500, to expand a credit, training, and technical-assistance program to 135 tobacco-growing families involved in agricultural-diversification, animal-raising, and water-storage activities in ten municipalities in northeast Colombia. (CO–401)

Centro de Asesoría Familiar y Comunitaria, $91,783, to continue its urban-based training and counseling in early childhood education, health, and nutrition, and expand such services to a rural area, directly benefiting 2,550 women. (CO–444)

Asociación Grupos Solidarios de Colombia (AGS), $128,533, to accelerate the evolution of the AGS savings-and-credit cooperative, allowing it to receive deposits directly from the public and provide services to poor entrepreneurs. (CO–453)

Asociación de Mujeres para una Nueva Sociedad, $28,000, to provide training in preventive health, legal rights and responsibilities, and accounting to 50 membership organizations assisting over 400 low-income rural and urban women and their families; and to extend credit for small-scale production projects. (CO–455)

ECUADOR

NEW GRANTS

GRC Producciones (GRC), $22,500 over one year, to produce a video (in Spanish and Quichua), based on IAF-funded grassroots development projects, for use in campesino training and organizational programs, schools and universities, and meetings of grassroots support organizations. (EC–344)

Promoción Humana Diocesana (PHD), $87,800 over two years, to promote such enterprises as fishing, small-animal production, industrial sewing, and traditional handicrafts among 1,200 women in 60 communities and four urban barrios of Bolívar Province. (EC–345)

Unión Provincial de Cooperativas y Comunas del Cañar (UPCCC), $149,400 over two years, to expand agricultural production and marketing, training/technical assistance, and a consumer store network; and to enable a women's group to establish ten small-animal husbandry enterprises and 20 artisan centers, benefiting 45,000 indigenous people in Cañar Province. (EC–346)

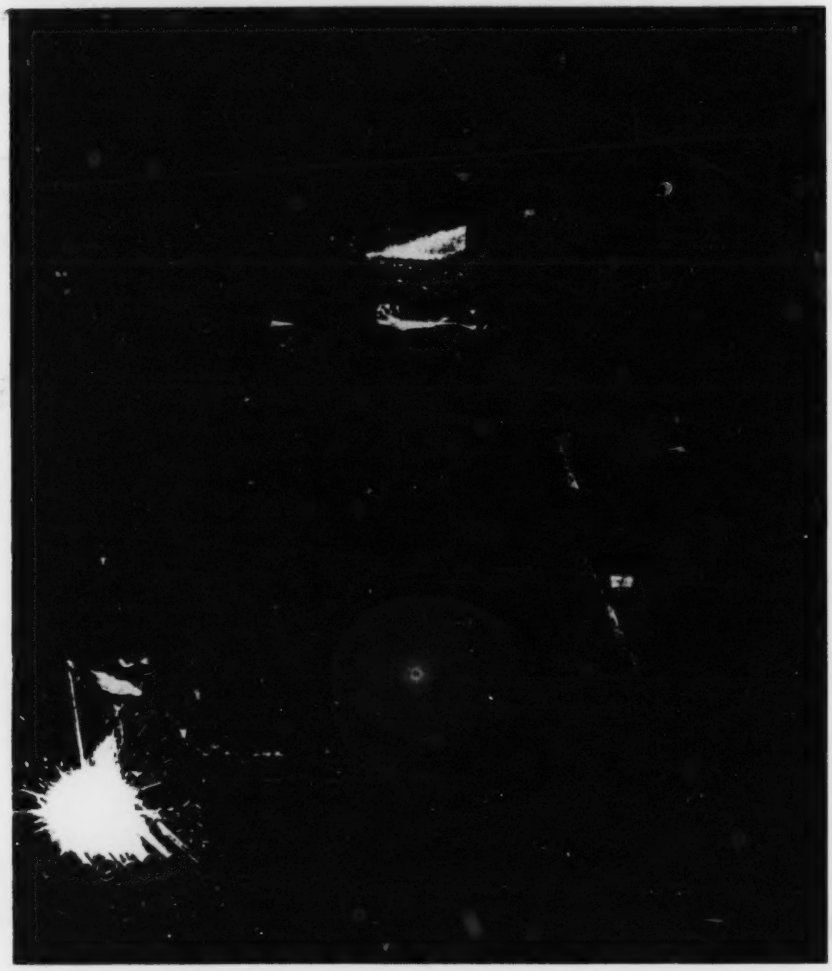
La Corporación de Garantía para el Fomento de la Microempresa (CORPOMICRO), $203,200 over two years, to capitalize and support a loan-guarantee fund to leverage capital from the formal banking sector, and enable grassroots support organizations to expand their credit and technical assistance programs, benefiting over 6,500 microentrepreneurs in urban and rural Ecuador. (EC–347)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Fundación de Organizaciones de Salinas (FUNORSAL), $59,290, to increase its capital fund; to purchase and install wool-washing machines, a wool dryer, and a corder; and to conduct environmental and health studies among some 1,000 wool-producing/processing families in central Ecuador. (EC–180)

Centro de Promoción y Empleo para el Sector Informal Urbano (CEPESIU), $151,000, to augment its revolving loan fund and continue credit services to microenterprises in Guayaquil, consisting primarily of women street vendors and family-based manufacturing operations. (EC–184)

Fundación Vicente Rocafuerte (FVR), $108,600, to consolidate a variety of small production and marketing enterprises to improve employment opportunities and living standards among 4,000 campesino families living in coastal communities. (EC–195)



A worker welds pipe seams in a small family-owned business in Guayaquil, Ecuador, that has received technical assistance and access to working capital from the Centro de Promoción y Empleo para el Sector Informal Urbano (CEPESIU). CEPESIU's portfolio of 700 women street vendors and microenterprise manufacturers can draw on loans from a revolving fund or an underwriting program set up with a commercial bank. (Photo: Miguel Sayago)

Fundación Ecológica Ecuatoriana (FUDEC), $71,000, to expand a training/technical assistance program in family gardening, poultry production, and biological pest control used by subsistence farmers in eight rural communities of Manabí Province; to begin a reforestation program; and to initiate chicken-feed production. (EC–200)

Unión Cantonal de Organizaciones Indígenas El Tambo (UCOIT), $34,620, to purchase agricultural inputs and support commercialization efforts; to implement women's artisan and agricultural projects; and to build storage facilities at the organization's office, measures benefiting approximately 5,000 campesinos in Cañar Province. (EC–207)

Unión de Asociaciones de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Columbe (UNASAC), $81,950, to enable this second-level campesino federation of 23 affiliated communities to strengthen its programs in agricultural production, soil conservation and reforestation, community stores, carpentry and mechanics, training, and cultural revitalization. (EC–241)

Fundación Troja, $78,450, to provide credit and training to five small-scale rice producers' organizations; to expand and improve an irrigation system; and to carry out agricultural diversification and reforestation programs, benefiting approximately 173 farmers and their families. (EC–266)

Federación de Centros Shuar-Achuar (FICSHA), $49,260, to consolidate its programs in land titling, training/technical assistance, and environmentally sound tropical food production (such as frog legs) among some 50,000 Amazonian Indians; and to organize two general assemblies. (EC–330)

Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas y Tecnológicas (INSOTEC), $316,500, to expand an in-country fund providing small-scale loans and grants to grassroots groups for economic, social, and cultural development activities. (EC–333)

PERU

NEW GRANTS

Centro de Investigación Social y Educación Popular (ALTERNATIVA), $80,000 over two years. See box on page 15. (PU–376)

Instituto de Investigación Nutricional (IIN), $132,269 over two years, to provide training/technical assistance to improve local management of 80 communal kitchens in Lima's Chorrillos district and increase the nutrient value of food prepared there; and to replicate the results in other communal kitchens in Lima. (PU–420)

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Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDESEP) and **Federación de Comunidades Fronterizas del Río Putumayo (FECONAFROPU),** $31,000 over two years, to establish a boat-driven marketing service among four towns located on the Putumayo River, raising the incomes of 4,900 indigenous families. (PU–421)

Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), $82,210 over two years, to initiate a training program in public-interest environmental law for 80 lawyers and third-year law students in four regions of the country; and to offer specialized internships to 12 selected course participants. (PU–432)

Fundación Internacional para la Asistencia Comunitaria del Perú (FINCA-Perú), $345,064 over three years, to establish community banking programs in the department of Ayacucho and in migrant slums of Lima, supporting small-scale business activity and promoting saving among 2,500 low-income urban women. (PU–433)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Centro de Estudios Regionales Andinos "Bartolomé de las Casas," $78,850, to continue advanced training to development practitioners from public and private agencies implementing programs in highland Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, and improve their skills in project planning, management, and evaluation. (PU–241)

Pequeña Empresa, Tecnología y Sociedad (PEMTEC), $101,634, to expand its program of interinstitutional coordination, marketing, and information dissemination to grassroots support organizations and micro- and small-scale producers implementing enterprise development. (PU–302)

Instituto Tecnológico Agrario (PROTERRA), $14,070, to cover social employee benefits as required by changes in the Peruvian labor code. (PU–324)

VENEZUELA

NEW GRANTS

Fundación para el Desarrollo Social (FUNDESOC), $83,464 over two years, to train 300 local leaders to design, direct, and evaluate their own community programs of preschool education, health care, small business, and consumer food outlets. (VZ–092)

Escuela de Vecinos de Venezuela (EVV), $192,015 over two years, to develop a program of civic education and technical assistance for newly elected local officials and for voters that are organized by neighborhood and by regional entity. (VZ–093)

Centro de Animación Juvenil (CAJ), $26,992 over one year, to expand a program of credit and technical assistance for small businesses in Trujillo State in western Venezuela. (VZ–094)

Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Economía Popular (FUDEP), $28,175 over one year, to cofund with Petróleos de Venezuela a project to provide technical assistance to nearly 200 small businesses in the Caracas area. (VZ–095)

Fundación Colegio Experimental de Agricultura del Mundo Unido "Simón Bolivar" (FUNDACEA), $54,000 over one year, to strengthen a rural small-business development program by expanding and diversifying training/technical assistance activities, and adding a training center for dairy processing and repair and maintenance services for agricultural machinery. (VZ–096)

Asociación Civil "La Escuela Es el Barrio," $24,158 over one year, to cofund with Petróleos de Venezuela the expansion of a job-training and small-business technical assistance program in a barrio of Cabimas, on the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo. (VZ–097)

Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidental (FUDECO), $52,000 over one year, to provide training/technical assistance to reduce the costs of basic foods, and to enhance the quality of small-business development programs sponsored by other development organizations, benefiting nearly 10,000 consumers in the Barquisimeto area. (VZ–098)

Centro Familiar de Aprendizaje Rural Campoflorido (CEFAR), $30,000 over one year, to establish an agricultural credit and technical assistance program, benefiting 30 agricultural-school graduates in ten communities. (VZ–099)

Asociación de Jubilados de la Industria Petrolera, Petroquímica y Carbonífera Nacional (AJIP), $30,000 over one year, to initiate a program of technical assistance and credit for 27 small businesses in the Puerto Cabello area, benefiting five communities and creating approximately 100 new jobs. (VZ–100)

Corporación Parque Tecnológico Sartenejas (SARTENEJAS), $52,000 over one year, to provide technical assistance in food technology and business administration to 75 small-scale producers of fruit preserves, candies, and pastries in El Corozo and El Furrial, Monagas State. (VZ–101)

Centro al Servicio de la Acción Popular (CESAP), $52,695 over one year, to initiate a pilot training program tailored to the diverse requirements of approximately 900 micro-entrepreneurs whose educational needs vary and whose businesses face distinct production and marketing problems. (VZ–102)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Fundación para el Desarrollo Nacional (FUDENA), $61,680, to strengthen and expand programs in economic development and ecological research and education among poor people near the Cuare Natural Wildlife Reserve in western Venezuela. (VZ–074)

OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

NEW GRANTS

Asociación Consultores para la Integración y Acción Regional (ACIAR), $62,000 over two years, to provide credit and technical assistance, train 300 entrepreneurs in business management and marketing, and help 100 urban migrant families establish small businesses. (CR–298)

Centro Agrícola Cantonal de El Guarco, $59,000 over two years, to provide training/technical assistance to 66 farmers, and establish a loan fund that will allow them to purchase agricultural supplies and eventually expand their vegetable and market-crop production by 30 hectares. (CR–299)

Asociación de Pequeños y Medianos Agricultores en Diversificación Agrícola de Cedral de Montes de Oro (CEDRAL), $28,000 over two years, to purchase a truck and provide technical and marketing assistance to 200 small-scale farmers, helping them to diversify their agricultural production into nut and fruit crops. (CR–300)

Asociación de Productores de Rancho La Paz, $32,000 over three years, to provide technical assistance to 32 small-scale farmers; and to establish a revolving loan fund for cattle-raising and vegetable and fruit production. (CR–302)

Asociación de Pequeños Agricultores de la Florida, $39,000 over three years, to provide technical assistance to 35 peasant farmers and establish a revolving fund extending loans of up to $1,000, increasing farmers' plantain production by about one hectare each. (CR–303)

Cooperativa de Caficultores de Tilarn (COOPETILA), $49,000 over three years, to install and operate a plant to process, package, and export macadamia nuts produced by 122 small-scale farmers. (CR–305)

Centro Feminista de Información (CEFEMINA), based in San José, Costa Rica, offers professional support for women who are victims of abuse. Here, President Ana Carcedo meets with staff to update program activities. (Photo: Miguel Savago)

Asociación Sociedad de Usuarios de Agua de San Bernardo de Bagaces, $47,000 over four years, to purchase cattle and establish a cheese-making facility, enabling 25 small-scale farm families to process and market milk products. (CR–306)

Centro Agrícola Cantonal de Nicoya, $30,000 over two years, to purchase equipment and provide agricultural training/technical assistance, enabling 200 small-scale farmers to increase their production of melons, rice, beans, corn, and vegetables. (CR–307)

Asociación de Pequeños Agricultores de San Buenaventura, $40,000 over three years, to build a plant and purchase equipment to process and market rice grown by 80 small-scale peasant farmers. (CR–308)

Asociación de Productores/Exportadores de Mora y Frutales de Altura (APROCAM), $62,000 over two years, to package and sell (primarily to export markets) wild blackberries harvested by 220 peasant families. (CR–309)

Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de Moravia Verde, $25,000 over three years, to buy 46 head of cattle for producing milk, meat, and cheese to improve the diets and increase the incomes of 23 peasant families. (CR–311)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Centro Feminista de Información y Acción (CEFEMINA), $20,000, to provide educational and social assistance to 3,000 women throughout Costa Rica who are victims of abuse. (CR–249)

Asociación para la Defensa de los Recursos Naturales (CODECE), $30,000, to continue its program of environmental education, research, and legal counsel. (CR–252)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria Industrial de la Península de Nicoya (COOPEPENIN), $44,000, to provide credit and technical assistance to 560 farm families producing market crops and seedlings for reforestation; and to buy a four-wheel-drive vehicle. (CR–255)

Asociación para el Desarrollo Rural Integrado (ADRI), $99,000, to expand a regional fund, serving 20 new, small community groups seeking to improve local socioeconomic conditions and begin producing nontraditional agricultural crops. (CR–257)

Asociación de Desarrollo Agrícola para la Exportación (ADAPEX), $12,000, to increase a revolving loan fund and complete construction of a vegetable-processing facility, assisting 51 small-scale farmers to grow and market miniature vegetables. (CR–260)

Asociación Pro-Fomento de Proyectos Productivos de la Sub-Región de San Ramón (ASOPROSANRAMÓN), $20,000, to construct an office facility, allowing the association to improve services to its 350 microenterprise borrowers and improve its profile as a financial institution for small businesses. (CR–275)

Fundación Mujer (FUNMUJER), $45,000, to maintain support to 140 low-income women in the form of credit, training, and technical assistance in microenterprise development. (CR–277)

Asociación de Agricultores Campos Luna (ASCALU), $22,000, to purchase agricultural equipment to assist 25 ASCALU members and 200 neighboring small-scale farmers to increase their crop production. (CR–291)

EL SALVADOR

NEW GRANTS

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria "Unión Comunal La Libertad" de R.L. (ACOPAUC), $72,239 over five years, to purchase livestock, agricultural and veterinary supplies, agricultural machinery, and building materials needed to reactivate an 810-hectare cattle ranch, benefiting 43 cooperative members and their families. (ES–119)

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria "El Clavelito" de R.L. (Clavelito), $27,200 over three years, to rehabilitate an eight-hectare coffee farm that will benefit 25 farm workers and their families. (ES–121)

Corporación Fondo de Inversiones y Desarrollo Cooperativo (FIDECOOP), $171,000 over four years, to manage a regional fund providing grants and loans up to $5,000 to local development organizations. (ES–122)

Asociación Cooperativa de Aprovisionamiento y Producción Agropecuaria El Jícaro de R.L. (ACOPAEJ), $65,300 over five years, to improve and expand dairy operations on the ACOPAEJ farm, raising the incomes of 288 cooperative members and their families. (ES–123)

Asociación Cooperativa de Aprovisionamiento Agropecuario San Sebastián de R.L. (ACAASS), $81,100 over three years, to establish revolving loan funds for agricultural and cattle production and purchase inventory for an agricultural supply store, benefiting 120 cooperative members and their families. (ES–124)

Asociación Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Comunal Agrícola del Paraíso de Osorio de R.L. (COPADEO), $233,200 over five years, to maintain a regional fund that provides grants and loans up to $5,000 to local development organizations. (ES–125)

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria Campesina de la Unión de R.L. (ACOPACAMÚN), $89,000 over five years, to purchase 52 head of cattle, establish 18 hectares of pasture, and plant 18 hectares of cashew trees to increase the incomes of 30 small-scale farmers and their families. (ES–126)

Asociación Cooperativa Agropecuaria La Libertad de R.L. (ACALI), $34,100 over five years, to plant cashew trees on 18 hectares and cultivate cash crops on 36 hectares to raise the incomes of 37 small-scale farmers and their families. (ES–127)

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria La Granja de R.L. (ACOPALG), $68,600 over three years, to produce corn, sesame, squash, string beans, cucumbers, and fodder on 21 hectares of land worked by small-scale farmers and their families. (ES–128)

Centro de Orientación Radial de la Mujer Salvadoreña (CORAMS), $83,300 over two years, to train 50 rural women and representatives of nongovernmental organizations to work as community radio reporters, benefiting 75 low-income women and their communities. (ES–129)

Asociación Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Migueleña de R.L. (ACOMI), $229,000 over five years, to manage a regional fund providing local development organizations with grants/credit under $5,000. (ES–130)

Asociación Cooperativa de Aprovisionamiento Agropecuario Comunal Omar de R.L. (ACAACO), $58,900 over five years, to purchase 40 head of dairy cattle and establish 14.2 hectares of pasture and 6.1 hectares of citrus, benefiting 38 small-scale farmers and their families. (ES–131)

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria "El Triunfo de Tacuba" de R.L., $41,000 over three years, to aid 27 small-scale farmers and their families in rejuvenating 14 hectares of coffee trees and in cultivating citrus and eucalyptus on 3.6 hectares. (ES–132)

Asociación de Mujeres Campesinas Salvadoreñas, $99,700 over three years, to improve management administrative systems and provide 350 peasant women with credit for income-generating activities. (ES–133)

Asociación Comunidad Agropecuaria Campesina "Agua Escondida" R.S. (ACACAE), $49,500 over four years, to purchase a truck and a corn shucker, sell agricultural services to its members and neighbors, and cultivate 10.5 hectares of orange trees, benefiting 21 cooperative members and their families. (ES–134)

Asociación Cooperativa Agroindustrial de Ilobasco de R.L. (ACOAGRI), $89,000 over three years, to expand an agricultural supply store, increase sales of agricultural products, and expand a revolving loan fund for income-generating activities, benefiting 53 cooperative members and their families. (ES–135)

Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo de la Mujer y el Niño (FUNDEMÚN), $171,500 over three years, to provide training/technical assistance and credit for small businesses operated by 200 low-income women in rural areas. (ES–139)

Organización de Mujeres Salvadoreñas por la Paz (ORMUSA), $85,700 over three years, to organize 20 self-help groups and provide credit for income-generating projects benefiting 400 low-income urban women displaced by the war, many of them heads of household. (ES–140)

Federación de Asociaciones Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito de El Salvador de R.L. (FEDECACES), $110,100 over three years, to provide training/technical assistance, computer equipment, refurbished offices, and capital to six credit unions rendered insolvent by the war, providing loans to their 1,500 credit union members. (ES–141)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES), $102,050, to continue activities in community-based environmental education with 2,000 students and rural and urban residents. (ES–074)

Asociación Cooperativa de Aprovisionamiento de la Industria de Pieles de Santa Ana de R.L. (ACAIPSA), $49,898, to establish a shoe factory and vocational training center, benefiting 30 artisanal shoemakers and their families and 45 unemployed youth. (ES–083)

Asociación Arteatro (ARTEATRO), $22,000, to organize a Central American theater festival to promote regional understanding and raise funds to build its own theater, benefiting the company's 36 professionals and their families. (ES–091)

Honduras

New Grants

Federación de Desarrollo Comunitario de Honduras (FEDECOH), $78,650 over one year, to help rural women increase their agricultural and handicraft production, as well as their savings, improving the living conditions of 1,792 peasant families in seven municipalities of western Honduras. (HO–202)

A Honduran farmer tends plastic-sheeted trenches that produce salt with solar energy rather than firewood. CODDEFFAGOLF helps farmers like this one to raise shrimp and process salt to diversify incomes and preserve the fragile resource base of the Gulf of Fonseca. (Photo: Patrick Breslin)

Escuela de Teatro Infantil "Lucy Ondina" (ONDINA), $30,000 over one year, to train 45 students from the poorest urban neighborhoods in theater skills and then present performances throughout the country, enriching the educational process through the performing arts. (HO–203)

Unidad de Servicios de Apoyo para Fomentar la Participación de la Mujer Hondureña (UNISA), $137,600 over one year, to increase by 800 the number of poor, urban women served by a revolving loan fund for small-business initiatives, and strengthen and expand a network of community-level savings-and-loan associations controlled by those women. (HO–204)

SOLITAS, $37,150 over one year, to provide training in health, hygiene, literacy, organization, and small-production enterprise to 50 single mothers working in or around the five large marketplaces in the Tegucigalpa/Comayaguela metropolitan area. (HO–205)

Consejo de Instituciones Evangélicas de Desarrollo (CONSEDE), $24,000 over two years, to produce and print 1,000 copies of a practical agricultural training guide to be used by extension agents of ten Honduran private development organizations. (HO–206)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas (IISE), $41,730, to carry out in-country support services, including technical assistance and monitoring, with development organizations receiving funding from the IAF. (HO–157)

Centro Internacional de Información sobre Cultivos de Cobertura (CIDICCO), $58,100, to produce additional written material and an educational video on cover-crop agriculture; and to amass and refine a database on that and other sustainable agricultural techniques for small-scale farmers and development organizations in Honduras and elsewhere. (HO–159)

Soy Nica:
Putting People to Work Fighting Malnutrition

The Asociación Soya de Nicaragua (SOYNICA) has taken the lead in combating malnutrition among the nation's children, many of whom lack an adequate source of protein. Left: *Some 3,000 children are fed daily in the 48 community kitchens set up in the barrios of Managua and other cities.* Below: *A woman, trained to prepare soy-based foods, makes tortillas at one of the community kitchens. Trainees are encouraged to apply the same techniques at food-vending microbusinesses.* (Photos: Emma Rodriguez)

Even before the sun peeks over the eastern horizon, Elba has the kindling blazing. Carefully she maneuvers what appears to be a table on small wheels into her patio to catch the sun's first rays. Then she places a pot over the now glowing coals and stirs several handfuls of noodles into the simmering water. Humming, she follows her morning routine of preparing an array of foods to be sold later that day from her home or at a small stand in the local street market.

Elba's routine is mirrored by scores of other women operating their own microbusinesses in Managua and other cities throughout Nicaragua. Although the dishes they prepare vary—from fried patties called *tortas*, to baked goods, to sweet desserts—all are made with soybeans as their main ingredient. Each woman was trained to prepare and market these nutritional foods by SOYNICA, the Asociación Soya de Nicaragua.

Elba and her *compañeras* graduated from SOYNICA's Centro de Educación, Procesamiento y Mercadeo del Frijol Soya. The Centro, funded by the Inter-American Foundation, offers a cluster of interrelated services that include a series of one-day workshops held throughout the year for women vendors. But this is only one step in the ladder the Centro is building to improve the country's dietary regimen. Its fully equipped food-processing facility prepares many of the basic soy-based ingredients the women use for cooking, and which the Centro also markets to restaurants, supermarkets, and government-run kitchens. Training and marketing are buttressed by informational materials prepared by Centro staff that describe both the nutritional and economic benefits of consuming soy-based foods.

SOYNICA originated nearly 15 years ago when a group of women volunteers decided to confront the growing malnutrition among children in Managua's poorest neighborhoods. It soon became evident that a primary cause for many children's health problems was the lack of a protein source that was affordable and nonperishable.

After considering several alternatives, the women concluded that soy-based products were most suitable since they could be easily stored and made into a variety of foods already part of the national diet. It would also provide a domestic market for farmers in the western departments of León and Chinandega who were introducing soybeans to replace cotton, the once-dominant cash crop that was becoming too costly to produce.

From this informal beginning, an extensive infrastructure of programs has evolved. Today SOYNICA operates 48 community kitchens in the barrios of Managua and other cities to provide nutritionally balanced meals to 3,000 children daily. The feeding centers also give classes to neighborhood mothers on child nutrition, prenatal care, and self-esteem. To expand the campaign against malnutrition, SOYNICA is now working alongside the Ministry of Education

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and Nicaragua's public welfare institute to train their dietary staffs and introduce nutrition into the curriculum at eight public schools.

One of the community-feeding centers gave Elba her opportunity. Widowed with small children, she was struggling to feed her family properly when she heard about the SOYNICA kitchen opening in her barrio. She signed her children up and soon found herself preparing meals and serving the 80 children fed daily at the center. Curious about the foods she was preparing, Elba attended a SOYNICA workshop on how to cook and sell soy-based foods to her neighbors.

The workshop also opened the door to all of SOYNICA's programs. Elba learned to operate the solar oven she rolls into her patio each sunny morning. Hearing about the vitamin and mineral supplement SOYNICA is extracting from green plant leaves, she discovered how it could be added to the recipes for many of the desserts and drinks she sells from her home and small market stall.

Elba is but one of the thousands whose lives have been changed through SOYNICA. The list includes, of course, the children and mothers who are fed nutritious meals each day. But it also includes the people producing soybean extracts; the neighborhood vendors who earn their livelihoods cooking with these products; the supermarkets, restaurants, and other public eateries that have a broader range of items for their shelves and menus; and the farmers who have a growing demand for their harvest.

"Soy nica" is a colloquialism that declares the speaker's pride in being Nicaraguan. SOYNICA puts that pride into practice by helping the country's women to raise family incomes and to put more nutritious foods on the family table. (NC–182)

—Wilbur T. Wright, Jr.

Above: Norma Lopez, a volunteer for SOYNICA, displays her soy-based spinach fritters during one of SOYNICA's training sessions at a local community center. SOYNICA volunteers develop a sense of pride from inventing new recipes and new skills through working with other women to plan, prepare, and distribute meals for neighborhood children. Left: Health promoter Isabel Montalban touts the high protein content of soy, and holds up a new liquid concentrate that can be added to drinks as a regular dietary supplement. (Photos: Emma Rodriguez)

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Proyecto Aldea Global (PAG), $84,900, to carry out the final activities of a decade-long effort to improve living conditions, raise production, and introduce cash tree crops to over 500 Lenca Indian families in 22 isolated communities of the Belén Gualcho area in southwestern Honduras. (HO–180)

Asociación Nacional Campesina (ACAN), $105,000, to train peasant leaders, provide agricultural extension services, and expand a nationwide peasant organization serving over 12,000 peasant families. (HO–184)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Hondureño (IDH), $132,200, to expand a revolving loan fund for groups of small-scale farmers and open a regional office serving the northern part of the country. (HO–185)

Ayuda Mundial Episcopal Hondureña (AMEH), $70,000, to assist 269 farm families organized in 20 producer groups in northern Honduras with training, credit, improved agricultural techniques, farm machinery, marketing, and community health campaigns. (HO–187)

Hermandad de Honduras, $52,500, to support credit and agricultural extension programs in 28 rural communities of western Honduras. (HO–191)

Comité Coordinador Inter-Institucional de Desarrollo (PROINTEGRAL), $242,423, to coordinate, support, and document efforts by its eight affiliated grassroots organizations, helping 30,000 Lenca Indians in 22 isolated rural villages of central Honduras gain water, health, literacy, social, production, environmental, and marketing services. (HO–193)

Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca (CODDEFFAGOLF), $71,000, to provide technical assistance in agricultural, shrimp, and solar-salt production in 120 coastal communities; and to introduce ecotourism in the environmentally fragile Gulf of Fonseca. (HO–194)

Escuela Técnica de Artes y Oficios de Occidente (ETAOO), $36,500, to train 300 young people in carpentry, electricity, automobile mechanics, ceramics, sewing, wood working, and small-enterprise administration. (HO–196)

NICARAGUA

NEW GRANTS

Cooperativa José Dolores Hernández, $94,070 over four years, to purchase livestock, agricultural and veterinary supplies, and building materials to reactivate a 94-hectare coffee farm that will be worked by 35 cooperative members and their families. (NC–171)

Centro para la Participación Democrática y el Desarrollo (CENZONTLE), $384,000 over three years, to train 58 cooperatives (1,354 families) of the Segovia region in business management and organizational development, establish a small-projects loan fund, and help the co-ops get better prices for their cattle and crops. (NC–178)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Cardenal Miguel Obando y Bravo, $56,000 over two years, to establish a revolving fund enabling the group to make small loans to its membership of 170 market vendors; and to cover the first three months of administrative costs. (NC–179)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de La Paz Centro R.L., $102,000 over three years, to replenish the revolving loan fund of a savings-and-loan cooperative with a membership of 130 small-scale entrepreneurs in the agricultural region of La Paz Centro. (NC–180)

Unión de Cooperativas Agropecuarias Santos Reyes Ponce Gradiz del Valle de Jalapa (UCA Jalapa), $154,800 over three years, to establish a working-capital fund for marketing basic grains and a loan fund for women's projects; and to finance market studies and experiments with nontraditional crops to help 1,479 small-scale farm families diversify local agriculture. (NC–181)

Asociación Soya de Nicaragua (SOYNICA), $69,430 over 18 months. See box on page 23. (NC–182)

Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (CEDES), $55,000 over one year, to provide training/technical assistance and material resources to 500 small-scale farmers in the department of Matagalpa, enabling them to undertake their own agriculture extension services. (NC–183)

Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria La Unión, R.L. (La Unión), $67,000 over three years, to provide training/technical assistance in animal nutrition, pasture improvement, and management; and to create a production fund for the purchase, raising, and sale of cattle as a way to increase incomes of the 16 members and their 93 dependents. (NC–184)

Asociación para el Apoyo de la Nueva Familia en Nicaragua (IXCHEN), $97,360 over one year, to train and equip 70 promoters providing a variety of services in nutrition, preventive medicine, and career counseling to 14,000 families in rural communities near IXCHEN's six regional centers. (NC–185)

Centro de Intercambio Cultural y Técnico (CICUTEC), $63,690 over two years, to make available more information about environmentally sustainable agriculture to 98 interested organizations in Nicaragua and Central America through meetings and seminars, research, published materials, electronic mail, and an improved library. (NC–186)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Asociación de Consultores para el Desarrollo de la Pequeña, Mediana y Microempresa (ACODEP), $66,000, to extend a training/technical assistance and credit program to 300 small and midsize businesses and microenterprises in Ciudad Sandino, a satellite suburb of Managua. (NC–150)

Centro de Promoción de la Rehabilitación Integral (CEPRI), $108,595, to expand its present program to include training activities for 220 individuals with spinal cord injuries and for 60 nurses and physical therapists; specialized vocational assistance for 25 individuals; and counseling and public relations for 16 regional promoters. (NC–156)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria de Producción "Hilario Sánchez Vásquez," $56,438, to purchase 37 hectares of pasture land, construct five high-capacity water-catchment ponds, produce freshwater fish, and irrigate 62 reforested hectares, generating income and protecting the area's watershed. (NC–161)

Centro de Promoción del Desarrollo Local y Superación de la Pobreza (CEPRODEL), $244,485, to increase an in-country fund that provides small grants and loans to local development organizations in the region. (NC–163)

PANAMA

NEW GRANTS

Cooperativa Agro-Industrial de Servicios Múltiples, R.L. (CAICHI), $152,000 over two years, to purchase rice-processing and storage installations to improve marketing returns; to increase membership services to over 178 rice producers; and to extend services to 200 additional small-scale farmers. (PN–189)

Cooperativa Salinera de Servicios Múltiples Marín Campos R.L., $127,000 over two years, to expand salt-production activities as a way to help 168 small-scale producers improve their standard of living. (PN–204)

Enos Machuco (left), in charge of central administration, provides stockboy Dorindo d'Croz with a list of merchandise to be distributed that day at the co-op's main warehouse. The warehouse and an outlet annex were established by the Asociación de Micro, Pequeños y Medianos Empresarios de Veraguas (APEMEVE) to cut costs through bulk storage and wholesale purchasing for its 180 affiliated small businesses in Panama. APEMEVE also supports its members by coordinating marketing and transportation services. (Photo: Emma Rodríguez)

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Asentamiento Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz), $51,380 over two years, to improve cattle production and expand their operations by raising dairy cows; and to establish a reforestation project for 38 cooperative members and approximately 120 indirect beneficiaries. (PN–205)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples La Alanjeña, R.L. (LA ALANJEÑA), $63,970 over two years, to provide agricultural inputs, technical assistance, and marketing services to cooperative members; and to establish an agricultural supply store, benefiting 63 small farmers in Chiriquí Province. (PN–207)

Cooperativa Pesca Virgen del Carmen de Pedasí, R.L., $70,942 over two years, to purchase a vehicle, three new fishing boats, and related equipment, and construct a multipurpose activity center so the co-op can begin fish processing and improve production and marketing. (PN–210)

Asentamiento Libertad Revolucionaria (LIBERTAD), $39,523 over two years, to improve cattle production and pasture land, begin freshwater fish production, and establish a reforestation project, supporting programs for 20 peasant families and approximately 120 indirect beneficiaries. (PN–212)

Asociación de Micro, Pequeños y Medianos Empresarios de Veraguas (APEMEVE), $118,032 over two years, to establish a wholesale outlet and distribution service for its 180 members who manage small businesses and microenterprises in Veraguas Province. (PN–213)

Club 4S Juventud Progresista (Club 4S), $14,910 over two years, to establish a revolving credit fund to finance 16 hectares of grain and vegetable production, four aquaculture projects, and 13 small-animal projects that will increase annual incomes of 18 families and an estimated 108 indirect beneficiaries. (PN–214)

Patronato Nacional de la Juventud Rural Panameña (PANAJURU), $209,800 over four years, to provide training in agriculture/livestock production and marketing, health and nutrition, leadership, organization, and business management for some 800 subsistence farmers and their families in ten communities of Veraguas Province. (PN–215)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples de Unión Progresista, R.L. (GUAYABAL), $212,376 over five years, to establish a loan/grant fund for self-help business ventures in such areas as agriculture, microenterprise, and natural-resource management; and to provide management and financial training to small-scale entrepreneurs. (PN–216)

Grupo de Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo (GRUCITED), $243,030 over five years, to establish a loan/grant fund for self-help business ventures in agriculture, microenterprise, and natural-resource management by poor community associations, cooperatives, and small-scale farmer groups, benefiting 800 people in Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro provinces. (PN–217)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples La Providencia, R.L. (La Providencia), $40,450 over two years, to purchase new production equipment and a vehicle for its bakery; and to hire technical consultants to improve its products, administration, and marketing, with increased profits targeted for a cooperative housing project. (PN–219)

Asentamiento Campesino Nuevo Porvenir (PORVENIR), $18,120 over two years, to increase and improve cattle and agricultural production and provide training/technical assistance in organization and management for 14 families and approximately 65 indirect beneficiaries. (PN–220)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Junta Agraria "25 de Diciembre" (25 de Diciembre), $14,541, to fund chicken and swine projects and plant five hectares of crops and two of tree seedlings; to reconstruct four houses and build ten latrines; and to contract technical assistance for the community store, benefiting approximately 125 people. (PN–157)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de la Unión Nacional de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas "Rubén Reyna Pupo" R.L. (CACPYMER), $172,300, to expand the outreach of its training/technical assistance and credit program, providing loans to more than 75 microenterprises—most of them family-owned businesses. (PN–158)

Asociación de Productores de Palmira Arriba (ASPROPA), $12,000, to initiate a small agricultural supply store, increase its production-credit fund, and market the vegetable production of its 35 members to help them increase yields beyond subsistence levels. (PN–167)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de la Unión Nacional de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas "Rubén Reyna Pupo," R.L. (CACPYMER), $126,000, to continue support to an in-country fund providing small grants/loans of up to $5,000 to low-income urban community organizations for locally initiated development activities. (PN–171)

Asociación Barretas Café-Progreso and Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples "Unión Campesina" de Burrica, $12,100, to establish a microcredit fund for agricultural diversification; and to provide skills training for 97 members, who are small-scale coffee growers. (PN–173)

Office for Guatemala, Mexico, and the Caribbean

Belize

New Grants

Youth Enhancement Services Program (YES), $17,375 over one year, to establish a pastry-making and cake-decorating business; and to train 20 underprivileged young women in baking, business, and administrative skills and help them establish similar businesses. (BE–103)

Belize Youth Conservation Corps (BYCC), $28,750 over one year, to organize an employment and training program that will train approximately 40 young men and women (ages 16–20) in sustainable resource use and natural-resource management through work on conservation projects. (BE–104)

Corozal South Soybean Producers Cooperative (CSSPC), $98,200 over one year, to construct a seed dryer and storage room and provide 24 members with training/technical assistance in soybean and basic grain production and marketing. (BE–105)

Comité de Servicio Cristiano en Agricultura y Salud (CSCAS), $40,950 over one year, to establish a human-resource development center, train 40 community leaders, and develop a demonstration farm to promote sustainable agriculture and preventive medicine among 600 farm families in the Orange Walk and Corozal districts. (BE–106)

Belize Enterprise for Sustained Technology (BEST), $50,000 over one year, to establish and administer a loan/grant fund that will support the self-help efforts undertaken by organizations of small-scale farmers, low-income communities, marginal sectors, or those involved in natural-resource management. (BE–107)

Attacking problems before they become unmanageable, MGRR assists Kekchí Indians in Guatemala to improve health through preventive care, and trains campesinos to switch from slash-and-burn to sustainable production methods. Here, farmers clear by hand their first field to test the new ideas for themselves. (Photo: Sean Sprague)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Belize Federation of Cooperative Agriculture Societies Limited, $126,000, to sustain training/technical assistance and credit services to nine member cooperatives as they seek to better administer their organizations; increase, upgrade, and diversify their production; and implement more-profitable marketing strategies. (BE–100)

Dominica

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

National Pig Producers Cooperative Society, Ltd. (NPPC), $13,315, to continue extension services and purchase equipment allowing its membership of 150 small-scale farmers and livestock producers to expand a pilot meat-processing and marketing service. (DO–105)

Dominican Republic

New Grants

Parroquia María Auxiliadora, Comité de Promoción Progreso de los Pueblos (CPPP), $150,000 over three years, to provide potable water systems, preventive health care, credit for small-scale live-stock production, and literacy and organizational-management training to over 3,000 people in 16 communities of the Jarabacoa Valley. (DR–247)

Fundación Dominicana para la Solidaridad (AYUDÉMONOS), $65,000 over two years, to conduct leadership and community-development training and folklore workshops for 150 representatives from community membership organizations, and provide follow-up technical assistance. (DR–248)

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Centro de Promoción Campesina (LEMBA), $49,000 over two years, to assist 104 families in clearing six hectares of land for a pilot farm, installing an irrigation system, and producing and marketing plantains, honey, vegetables, and fruits. (DR–250)

Instituto Dominicano para la Prevención y Asistencia a la Depresión y el Suicidio (INDESUI), $116,329 over three years, to create a pilot community-based health education program serving some 6,700 residents of two low-income neighborhoods of Santo Domingo and involving over 500 public health professionals and volunteers. (DR–255)

Centro de Orientación e Investigación Integral (COIN), $50,000 over two years, to apply a self-help training and education model to the task of improving the health and broadening the economic opportunities of 6,400 disadvantaged urban women, many of whom are prostitutes. (DR–256)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples Vallejuelo, Inc. (VALLEJUELO), $100,000 over three years, to expand its agricultural processing, marketing, supply, and consumer store operations to better serve 1,000 area households and increase profitability. (DR–257)

Asociación Tú, Mujer, Inc. (TÚ, MUJER), $136,423 over two years, to provide 634 loans to 359 microenterprises, create or consolidate 718 jobs, fund 20 hydroponic gardens, and conduct ten small-business training sessions for 379 participants in low-income neighborhoods of northeastern Santo Domingo. (DR–258)

Centro de Solidaridad para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (CE-MUJER), $77,600 over one year, to expand organization-building work among 4,000 low-income rural and urban women; and to provide credit, training/technical assistance, and educational services in production, marketing, health, and culture. (DR–259)

MGRR also manages a credit and grant fund for self-help projects by small-scale farmer organizations and their members, such as this one in Río Dulce. Some efforts boost yields to improve food security and nutrition levels. Others focus on marketing to increase family incomes, or improve natural-resource management to prevent soil erosion and protect water supplies. (Photo: Sean Sprague)

Centro de Promoción Social "San Juan Bautista," $50,000 over two years, to buy equipment and provide working capital to expand a cement-block factory, creating ten new jobs and generating income for the center's community development activities among 1,000 low-income members of 48 organizations in Pimentel, Duarte Province. (DR–260)

Consejo de Fundaciones Americanas de Desarrollo (SOLIDARIOS), $11,960 over three months, to send 40 participants from Dominican nongovernmental organizations to the second Latin American seminar on fund-raising in Santo Domingo. (DR–261)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Junta de Asociaciones Campesinas de Samaná (JACASA), $25,705, to implement a 12-month institutional-development process encompassing training in needs assessment, planning and management, monitoring and evaluation, community motivation, and conflict resolution; and to undertake ten feasibility studies of small income-generating projects. (DR–204)

Radio Marién, $35,708, to support rural development training, extension, and credit assistance to 30 small-scale farmers' associations and 35 women's and youth groups. (DR–210)

Centro Regional de Estudios de Alternativas Rurales (CREAR), $63,490, to continue training of area residents as "barefoot agronomists"; and to provide training and extension services to over 600 small-scale farmers and agricultural professionals associated with grassroots support organizations and public sector institutions throughout the country. (DR–214)

Fundación Desiderio Gómez (FDG), $35,000, to continue the training of approximately 40 instructors who will staff four vocational-skills training centers in the northwest region of the country. (DR–226)

Guatemala

New Grants

ALTERTEC, $185,500 over one year, to organize training for small-scale farmers and extensionists; to promote model farms that improve agricultural production and ecological equilibrium by identifying and adapting alternative technologies; and to develop a marketing strategy for organic crops. (GT–230)

Asociación de Directivos de Comités de Desarrollo San Martín Jilotepeque, $50,750 over one year, to train 25 extensionists in organic agriculture and soil conservation techniques, plant 100,000 trees, implement soil conservation on 12 hectares, and produce 9.1 metric tons of organic fertilizer, benefiting 400 small-scale indigenous producers. (GT–231)

Asociación Guatemalteca para la Familia de las Américas (AFAguatemala), $87,700 over 18 months. See box on page 31. (GT–232)

Asociación de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Rural de Occidente (CDRO), $68,400 over one year, to upgrade the skills of some 2,000 artisans, stimulate agricultural diversification among Totonicapán's small-scale producers, and implement 85 community-based production and infrastructure projects. (GT–233)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR), $48,500, to continue implementation of organizational, educational, health, and production/marketing/credit programs with 8,000 Kekchí Indians in the municipality of Livingston. (GT–173)

Instituto Indígena de Varones "Santiago" (SANTIAGO), $28,750, to continue implementation of an alternative education program and enlarge metalwork, carpentry, tailoring, baking, and organic agriculture programs. (GT–178)

Asociación Fe y Alegría (FE y ALEGRÍA), $10,000, to increase the administrative capacity of the central office to address demands created by the Chiantla technical training center and the other regional centers' informal education activities. (GT–187)

Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR), $193,500, to continue the operation of a loan and grant fund supporting self-help efforts by small-scale farmer organizations and low-income community groups, as well as supporting natural-resource management. (GT–202)

Escuela Superior de Educación Integral Rural (ESEDIR), $203,625, to continue skills training of 40 experienced primary-school teachers in such areas as agriculture, animal husbandry, accounting, and popular education, enabling them to function as promoters of their communities' socioeconomic development. (GT–217)

Asociación de Pequeños Caficultores de Guatemala (ASPECAGUA), $114,350, to provide member organizations with the credit and training/technical assistance they need to attain the quality and quantity of coffee required before ASPECAGUA can implement its marketing strategy. (GT–219)

Asociación de Agricultores para el Desarrollo Rachoquel (APADER), $53,250, to continue organizational, administrative, and agricultural training for 23 committees and eight community councils; to help organize and train an additional 13 committees, four composed of women; and to establish a loan fund for small community projects. (GT–220)

Fundación para la Educación y Desarrollo Comunitario (FUNDACEDCO), $26,325, to provide five affiliated community associations with skills training/technical assistance in organizational development and administration, organic agriculture, and preventive/herbal medicine. (GT–223)

Empresa de Consultoría en Ecotecnología (ECOTEC), $20,750, to provide training/technical assistance to two groups of small-scale, lowland coffee producers in El Chilar and La Ceiba to help them switch from coffee to wood production. (GT–224)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral de Programas Socioeconómicos (FUNDAP), $30,350, to continue its workshops on the safe and productive use of electricity in 16 recently electrified highland communities; and to continue its craft-specific training/technical assistance in basic administrative and marketing skills. (GT–227)

Asociación Pro Agua del Pueblo (ADP), $274,400, to continue implementation of a sustainable development program involving some 50 communities; to assist six rural communities (2,900 people) with potable-water installations, and plant 2,000 trees as part of each water project; and to reforest areas that are water sources for 29 additional communities. (GT–228)

A Participatory Technology for Potable Water

La Soledad, a village of 180 families in the southern province of Suchitepequez, is not alone: It shares a problem with thousands of other communities throughout the Guatemalan countryside. Its drinking water is contaminated and not fit to drink. An estimated 5.4 million of the country's 9.2 million people face a similar dilemma.

Daniel Lucas, a corn-and-beans subsistence farmer, has lived in La Soledad all his life. As president of the community's development committee and the grandfather of eight children under the age of five, he was concerned and puzzled by the high incidence of infant mortality from diarrheal disease, and with the frequent bouts of lingering illness that incapacitated adults during the growing season. The last thing he would suspect would be the water supply since the community had installed a system that put spigots in 150 homes. Like everyone else in La Soledad, he presumed all piped water was potable.

In early 1993, AFAguatemala—a private, nonprofit association of health professionals—started a family education program in the village. When its tests showed the water supply was contaminated, AFAguatemala asked Lucas to help his community organize a pilot project that could solve La Soledad's problem and lead the way for other communities to solve their water problems.

AFAguatemala had recently learned about a five-gallon water purification system that had been developed by the Guatemala-based Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (ICAITI). The system has three ceramic components: a

The simple but effective design AFAguatemala has chosen holds down costs, avoids distribution snags, and opens new job opportunities since local artisans can make the primary ceramic components. Top: *Manuel Chen de Paz begins the process of making a filter by kneading the clay with sand, feldspar, and sawdust to make it porous. The filter is then molded and fired.* Middle: *Alfonso Ixtapa, at his potter's wheel, shapes one of the outer reservoirs.* Bottom: *Manuel Chen de Paz inserts a water filter into one of the many reservoirs which will then be shipped to the capital city. There the filters will be impregnated with a colloidal silver that enables them to eliminate bacteria from water stored in the container. After a spigot is attached, the reservoir will be ready for home use.* (Photos: Emma Rodriguez)

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lid, a filter, and a reservoir with a spigot. While the lid and reservoir are clay, the filter is composed of a mixture of clay and other substances to make it porous. Then the filter is impregnated with a colloid of chemicals that have been proven, through laboratory testing, to be effective in purification. The filters have a useful life of approximately a year and can be replaced at a cost of $8.

While the technology was attractive, several doubts remained. Water filters have been around forever, but they seemed impractical for widespread use because they were priced beyond the means of the poor and often not readily available. What pleased AFAguatemala about this purification system was that the technology seemed well within the reach of local artisans who could produce it easily and economically once they received the proper training.

That left a second doubt. The technology was new to campesinos, and lack of information about proper hygiene and the motivation to change behavior could render the technology useless. Users, for example, must be careful to wash their hands before touching filters to avoid contaminating them. What AFAguatemala did not know, and what La Soledad could help them find out, was whether people could sustain hygienic practices in using the filter both consistently and effectively in their daily lives.

To set up the pilot project, AFAguatemala requested financial support from the Inter-American Foundation to train artisans to make the filters and to educate interested families in their use. In the pilot effort, the cooperation of community leaders like Lucas was vital if the program was to enlist popular support. In March 1993, he began each morning by visiting the 140 families in La Soledad who had children under the age of five and were hooked up to the community water system. He helped them fill out questionnaires to determine who would be willing and able to participate in the project. Then, each afternoon he attended a course on nutrition, health, and the family, in which he learned how to explain the advantages of the filter and its proper use.

In October 1993, Lucas, with AFAguatemala's assistance, gave a workshop on hygiene and filter use to 70 La Soledad mothers. At the end of the course, AFAguatemala explained that, to test the effectiveness of the training and the water filter, community monitors would visit participating families on a monthly basis, noting the health and weight of all children under five. The monitors would also visit a number of families in La Soledad who were not using the packaged water purification system, recording similar statistics for their children. AFAguatemala's hypothesis is that meaningful health results depend on families having access not only to the water filters, but also to hygiene and filter-use training.

In November 1993, AFAguatemala distributed 350 water purification systems in La Soledad and four other rural communities. Results of the 350 families' experience testing the user-friendliness and effectiveness of the system should show if it has promise of being an economical and practical way of meeting Guatemala's need for potable water, while providing a new market for artisans. If all goes well, Lucas and AFAguatemala will have a project that would be welcome news for communities far beyond the country's borders. (GT–232)

—William M. Barbieri

Community leader Daniel Lucas and his wife, Cristina, demonstrate the reservoir in their home. The Lucas family is one of 350 testing the water purification system. Training techniques are also being monitored so benefits of the new technology are not defeated by failure to convey the need for personal hygiene. (Photo: Emma Rodriguez)

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HAITI

NEW GRANTS

Asosyasyon Ayisyen Ajans Benevol (HAVA), $288,448 over two years, to continue providing legal information, training, and counsel to community groups throughout Haiti; and to train 50 to 70 new community-based paralegals as local resources for informal conflict resolution, family law, and other legal matters. (HA–157)

Centre de Promotion des Femmes Ouvrières (CPFO), $22,430 over two years, to carry out an education, training, and consultation program in literacy, civics, and women's health for some 1,500 women factory workers. (HA–159)

Asosyasyon Animaté Ed Legal (ASEL), $63,244 over two years, to sponsor training and education seminars for 63 members and for 160 new grassroots paralegal workers; and to implement a calendar of organizational meetings aimed at improving program coordination and information flow. (HA–160)

VETERIMED, $67,965 over 15 months, to enable an association of veterinary and agronomic professionals to train 80 community-based veterinary agents and launch a vaccination campaign against parasitic infections and Newcastle disease among peasant-owned livestock. (HA–161)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Comité Haïtien de Développement (CHADEV), $116,000, to augment support to a small-grant fund and to sponsor training/technical assistance seminars in project management and administration for grassroots group leaders and managers. (HA–129)

Asosyasyon Peyizan Agrikiltè de Bonbadopolis (APAB), $13,550, to continue support for an education, training, and credit program that is helping 75 women in member groups to undertake small-scale marketing of food, dry goods, and related products. (HA–142)

Asosyasyon Ayisyen Ajans Benevol, $60,000, to continue the consortium's program of credit, technical assistance, and training among approximately 30 grassroots groups involved in income generation linked mainly to small-scale agricultural production, processing, and marketing. (HA–145)

JAMAICA

NEW GRANTS

Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), $22,644 over six months, to sponsor the participation of IAF fellows in the annual conference of the Caribbean Studies Association; and to organize conference site visits to the development projects of Jamaican community-based organizations and nongovernmental organizations. (JA–100)

Polly Ground Outreach Committee (PGOC), $11,315 over one year, to sponsor a skills-training and job-placement program in home management and culinary arts for approximately 60 unemployed women, many of whom head single-parent households. (JA–101)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

St. Mary Development Project (SMDP), $23,560, to expand its ongoing work with grassroots groups in the Annotto Bay area, providing technical assistance and resources for small-scale, community-based projects in agricultural-produce marketing, group organization, reforestation, and irrigation. (JA–096)

Bluefields People's Community Association (BPCA), $33,000, to sponsor a vocational-training and business-management program to enable 13 low-income, primarily single-parent women to organize themselves into a production team; and to create and sustain a worker-managed cottage industry for creating apparel. (JA–097)

MEXICO

NEW GRANTS

Asesoría Técnica a Comunidades Oaxaqueñas, A.C. (ASETECO), $78,648 over 18 months, to provide community organizations in six Oaxacan regions with training/technical assistance in business administration for forestry and women's enterprises, benefiting over 1,500 indigenous persons. (ME–365)

Grupo de Estudios Ambientales (GEA), $42,258 over one year, to collaborate with the council of Nahñu peoples of the Upper Balsas on a natural-resource management plan that will articulate local development needs and opportunities and identify sustainable development projects that the communities can implement. (ME–366)

Centro de Estudios para el Cambio en el Campo Mexicano (CECCAM), $75,523 over one year, to organize discussions for over 200 peasant leaders and advisors on small-scale horticulture, coffee production, community forestry, and agricultural credit. (ME–367)

Estudios Rurales y Asesoría, A.C. (ERA), $133,032 over 18 months, to carry out a training/technical assistance program in sustainable forest management for community organizations in three states; and to develop Mexican standards for sustainable timber harvesting for marketing purposes. (ME–368)

Centro de Apoyo al Movimiento Popular de Oaxaca (CAMPO), $120,900 over one year, to provide training/technical assistance in the production and marketing of coffee, timber, artisan goods, and other products to over 20 indigenous peasant organizations in six Oaxacan regions. (ME–369)

A boy in Ixmiquilpán, Mexico, offers water to a hen in the cooperative chicken coop. Servicios para el Desarrollo, A.C. (SEDAC) provides his family and other small-scale farmers in Hidalgo State with training and technical assistance to raise the quality of their livestock and market it. SEDAC emphasizes the need for strong local organizations capable of managing their own business enterprises and credit funds. (Photo: Miguel Savago)

Asociación Mexicana de Arte y Cultura Popular, A.C. (AMACUP), $35,785 over one year, to provide production and marketing training/technical assistance to seven grassroots organizations encompassing over 1,700 weavers and other artisans; and to aid in the formation of a national artisans' network. (ME-370)

Centro Indígena de Capacitación Integral "Fray Bartolomé de las Casas," A.C. (CIDECI), $37,000 over one year, to complete construction and help finance the operation of a training center for organic agriculture and trade skills, serving approximately 250 small-scale Indian farmers in the state of Chiapas. (ME-371)

Cooperativa "Tzotzilotic Tzobolotic," $24,989 over one year, to provide materials and technical assistance to nine groups of Tzotzil and Ch'ol small-scale farmers, enabling them to produce and sell honey. (ME-373)

Centro de Tecnología Electrónica e Informática (CETEI), $75,000 over one year, to develop computerized control systems for the production and marketing of organic coffee; and to train the 150 members of the Unión de Ejidos La Selva (ME-356), in Chiapas, to use these systems. (ME-374)

Coalición de Ejidos de la Costa Grande, Guerrero (Coalición), $109,397 over one year, to administer a training program in organizational administration and business efficiency in 37 communities in the Atoyac region of Guerrero that will benefit 15,000 small-scale farmers. (ME-375)

Convergencia Campesina del Centro Occidente de Michoacán, S.C., $82,600 over one year, to support training in agrarian laws, agricultural alternatives, and forest management to members of 64 communities in west-central Michoacán. (ME-376)

Red Nacional de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (Red NOCAF), $65,400 over one year, to provide forestry training and regulations analysis, aiding the producers individually and helping to consolidate a national network of community forestry organizations. (ME-377)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Servicios para el Desarrollo, A.C. (SEDAC), $65,700, to provide training/technical assistance in agricultural production and marketing to municipal and regional grassroots groups in the state of Hidalgo. (ME-273)

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Despacho de Orientación y Asesoría Legal, A.C. (DOAL), $33,600, to provide legal services and training in land tenure, housing, and legal status to over 25 grassroots support organizations in Mexico. (ME–290)

ANADEGES del Sur Pacífico, $118,750, to administer a rotating credit fund and provide 80 new loans to over 30 peasant organizations in Oaxaca and Chiapas, with a focus on women's productive projects and agroecology. (ME–325)

Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural Maya, A.C. (MAYA), $76,929, to continue to provide eight regional peasant farmer organizations in Guerrero with information on marketing of agricultural crops and the management of rural basic-commodity supply systems, benefiting 300 communities and 80,000 peasant families. (ME–326)

Unión de Comunidades del Valle, A.C. (COMUNIDADES), $80,499, to continue organizational support and training in housing construction, reforestation, vegetable farming, and microenterprises, including a cement-block factory, to some 140 Nahñu (Otomí) farming communities in the state of Hidalgo. (ME–331)

Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural Maya, A.C., $90,000, to maintain an in-country fund supporting training, information exchanges, and technical assistance among grassroots and other development organizations in Mexico. (ME–337)

Grupo Dinámico de Consultoría Integral (Grupo Dinámico), $123,668, to continue training/technical assistance in fiscal and administrative systems to manufacturing cooperatives in Mexico City and south-central Mexico. (ME–343)

Unión de Comunidades Campesinas Marginadas (UCOCAM), $78,505, to carry out a program to raise coffee-grower incomes through training in organic techniques and diversification into sheep breeding and mushroom production, benefiting nearly 600 Mazatec indigenous persons in northern Oaxaca. (ME–347)

Sociedad de Solidaridad Social "Zanzekan Tineme" (ZANZEKAN), $124,306, to expand its reforestation activities to include studies and projects for natural-resource management and income generation in four communities of Guerrero; and to support artisan production. (ME–349)

Programa de Aprovechamiento Integral de Recursos Naturales (PAIR), $79,900, to carry out the second year of a multiyear grant supporting research and marketing of nontimber forest products in the Chinantla region of Oaxaca. (ME–355)

With assistance from the Unión de Comunidades del Valle, A.C. (COMUNIDADES) in Mexico, these campesinos have started their own microbusiness by selling milk locally. The support and technical training of COMUNIDADES has helped some 140 Otomí Indian villages reforest their lands, diversify crop production, and upgrade their housing. (Photo: Miguel Savago)

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Unión de Ejidos La Selva, R.I. (La Selva), $100,816, to help 700 small farmers in Chiapas grow more and better organic coffee, and increase sales revenues for that coffee by certifying the organic techniques used and by promoting sales in the United States and Europe. (ME–356)

Sociedad de Solidaridad Social "Susana Sawyer" (Susana Sawyer), $97,000, to continue providing loans and training for production and social service projects carried out by women's organizations in southern Sonora. (ME–357)

Asociación Dana, A.C. (DANA), $54,500, to carry out training/technical assistance in organic agriculture with peasant organizations in Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Guerrero; and to continue developing national norms for organic agriculture. (ME–358)

Trinidad and Tobago

New Grants

Service Volunteered for All (SERVOL), $38,500 over two years, to expand a pilot "parent outreach program" to help 500 parents and other caregivers develop parenting and craft skills, benefiting at least 500 preschool children from low-income families. (TR–016)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Trinidad and Tobago Development Foundation (FUNDAID), $32,045, to provide salary support for a credit officer and a training officer, cover training expenses, and evaluate its microenterprise lending program, helping FUNDAID to negotiate a second loan from the Inter-American Development Bank. (TR–015)

Caribbean Regional

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Caribbean Farmers Development Company (CFDC), $70,000, to provide technical assistance to its 14 affiliated farmer organizations in financial and organizational management, agricultural production, post-harvest handling, and marketing; and to provide members with working capital to enable them to further develop nontraditional produce markets overseas. (CA–091)

East Caribbean Organization of Development Foundations (ECODEF), $51,000, to provide management consulting services to 20 Eastern Caribbean nonprofit and associative organizations and small enterprises; and to send a group of development foundation executives on an intensive visit of ADEMI, a large microenterprise-credit agency in the Dominican Republic. (CA–092)

Staff members of FUNDAID are trained in Port-of-Spain to operate a computer program that will enable them to monitor the loan portfolios of some 5,000 community groups and small-scale enterprises throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The rotating-loan program currently benefits 500 people indirectly. (Photo: Ron Weber)

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Office for the Southern Cone and Brazil

Argentina

New Grants

Fundación de Organización Comunitaria (FOC), $97,280 over two years, to train and assist 800 community workers carrying out preventive health, child care, microenterprise, and youth-opportunity projects, benefiting 26,000 people in ten poor neighborhoods of Lomas de Zamora, a municipal district in greater Buenos Aires. (AR–295)

Instituto Internacional del Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo, América Latina (IIED-AL), $26,780 over nine months, to carry out preliminary activities for a project providing land titles to 450 families and bringing drinking water, sewage-and-drainage systems, and street paving to San Jorge, a community on the northern outskirts of greater Buenos Aires. (AR–296)

Fundación Obra Claretiana para el Desarrollo (OCLADE), $54,035 over one year, to fund grassroots development training for regional promoters; and to upgrade staff skills in administration, management, and program evaluation for a project serving small-scale livestock producers, artisans, and salaried workers in 200 low-income communities in the northwest. (AR–297)

Taller Carlos Mugica (TC MUGICA), $109,000 over 30 months, to assist ten community organizations on the periphery of the city of Córdoba, working to improve living conditions for over 1,000 families; and to strengthen coordination among Córdoba's community organizations. (AR–298)

Instituto para el Desarrollo de la Micro y Pequeña Empresa (IDEMI), $132,450 over 18 months, to continue training/technical assistance to small businesses and microentrepreneurs in one area of metropolitan Buenos Aires; and to establish a loan guarantee fund that will make it possible for 365 small borrowers to receive commercial bank loans. (AR–299)

IDEMI provides training and technical assistance to small businesses in metropolitan Buenos Aires. Here, one of the employees from a factory in Loma Hermosa operates a machine for spinning plastic-fiber yarn that will be woven into onion bags. (Photo: David Fernandez)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Cooperativa de Trabajo, Consumo, Crédito y Vivienda Martín de Porres, Ltda. (MARTÍN PORRES), $16,000, to establish a loan-guarantee fund permitting this industrial cleaning service and laundry, an employer of 106 people, to consolidate short-term debt and strengthen its capacity for growth. (AR–253)

Centro de Estudios del Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), $15,665, to complete the dissemination of research compiled during the past 18 months on nine cases of successful community development. (AR–274)

Servicio en Promoción Humana (SERVIPROH), $93,580, to enable staff to evaluate the ways in which it provides technical assistance, training, and organizational support in ten of Córdoba's low-income neighborhoods. (AR–279)

Fundación Servicios para el Desarrollo de Organizaciones y Microempresas (SEDOM), $48,100, to continue and expand its orientation, education and training, and technical assistance programs for microentrepreneurs, with particular emphasis on retraining workers in the municipal district of Palpalá in Jujuy. (AR–283)

Centro de Comunicación Popular y Asesoramiento Legal (CECOPAL), $31,867, to complete a demonstration center used to train community groups in home gardening. (AR–284)

DEMOS, $62,200, to continue providing education and technical assistance to 25 low-income communities in the city of Resistencia, helping community groups to manage health, employment, and housing projects. (AR–287)

Servicio Universitario Mundial-Comité Nacional Argentina (SUM-CNA), $53,800, to train 160 community-based day care workers in the province of Buenos Aires, conduct child-related workshops for parents and community leaders, and hold two annual trainee conferences to exchange information and experiences and provide SUM-CNA with feedback. (AR–290)

Servicio Habitacional y de Acción Social (SEHAS), $184,948, to help neighborhood organizations in Córdoba (totaling approximately 4,000 families) address local problems; to assist municipal governments in effective collaboration with such organizations; and to evaluate SEHAS's effectiveness. (AR–293)

BRAZIL

NEW GRANTS

Fundação de Desenvolvimento, Educação e Pesquisa da Região Celeiro (FUNDEP), $51,989 over one year, to provide supplemental primary education, rural teacher instruction, and agricultural skills training that will ultimately benefit over 5,000 impoverished youth, teachers, and small-scale farmers in Rio Grande do Sul State. (BR–743)

Assessoria 5 Pesquisa e Estudos da Infância e Adolescência (ASSESSORIA 5), $46,500 over one year, to fund applied research, training/technical assistance, materials development and dissemination, and public policy analysis, benefiting day care centers serving low-income families in the Recife metropolitan area. (BR–746)

Instituto de Tecnologia para o Cidadão (ITC), $51,500 over one year, to train support organizations in computerized information systems geared to identifying problems in and designing plans for transportation systems and other public services, benefiting low-income communities in the Rio de Janeiro and Recife metropolitan regions. (BR–747)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Assessoria de Urbanização Popular (ARRUAR), $50,500, to continue technical assistance in housing, sanitation, education, and health to low-income communities in metropolitan Recife. (BR–625)

Associação Nacional de Pós Graduação e Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais (ANPOCS), $100,000, to sustain a program providing small research grants to students conducting master's-level research on topics relating to grassroots development in northeastern Brazil. (BR–626)

Centro de Pesquisa e Assessoria (ESPLAR), $163,702, to continue sustainable agricultural programs in research, training/technical assistance, and networking, benefiting 12,000 small-scale rural producers of Ceará State. (BR–634)

Centro de Tecnologias Alternativas Populares (CETAP), $124,241, to continue alternative agricultural experimentation and training/technical assistance to benefit 15,000 small-scale producers and their production associations in Rio Grande do Sul. (BR–655)

Centro de Apoio à Atividades Econômicas Informais "Ana Terra" (CAT), $101,499, to continue a microenterprise program providing credit and training/technical assistance to impoverished informal-sector producers and vendors in greater Porto Alegre. (BR–670)

Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Econômicos (INESC), $51,841, to continue providing information on legislative affairs and public-policy formation to nongovernmental organizations and community organizations working on land issues. (BR–672)

Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar da AIDS (ABIA), $52,752, to continue an AIDS education and prevention program that produces and disseminates educational materials to community groups, businesses, and local government agencies. (BR–676)

A farmer outside Recife prepares a patch of his field for testing concepts he learned from the Centro Josué de Castro (CJC), a Brazilian grassroots support organization. CJC trains small-scale farm families to raise yields through sustainable agricultural practices, such as composting, organic fungicides, and hillside terracing to prevent topsoil erosion. (Photo: Sean Sprague)

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Fundação de Integração, Desenvolvimento e Educação do Noroeste do Estado (FIDENE), $31,000, to further its training/technical assistance, applied research, and networking in agriculture, community health, and rural education to over 200 base groups and grassroots support organizations in southern Brazil and neighboring countries. (BR–685)

Sociedade Maranhense de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos (SMDDH), $31,500, to continue providing organizational, marketing, and resource-management assistance to 380 women *babaçu*-nut gatherers in Maranhão State. (BR–692)

Ação Cristã Pró-Gente (PRÓ-GENTE), $44,386, to further programs in food production, health prevention, and community organizing among 230 impoverished farm families in the interior of Goiás State. (BR–693)

Cruzada do Menor, $33,000, to continue training and materials development/dissemination in handicraft skills and enterprise management to youth artisans and handicraft instructors from Rio de Janeiro State. (BR–696)

Centro de Assessoria e Estudos Urbanos (CIDADE), $37,313, to continue providing technical assistance to over 350 community groups, grassroots support organizations, and government agencies on issues related primarily to low-cost housing and public transportation in Porto Alegre. (BR–704)

Grupo de Mulheres da Ilha de São Luis (GMISL), $45,239, to continue providing training/technical assistance in community health and income generation to over 500 low-income women in Maranhão State. (BR–707)

Centro Ecumênico de Documentação e Informação (CEDI), $60,000, to sustain programs in applied research, training/technical assistance, materials development/dissemination, and documentation, targeting basic and adult education and benefiting some 100 base groups, intermediary organizations, universities, and government agencies throughout Brazil. (BR–708)

Movimento Nacional de Meninos e Meninas da Rua (MNMMR), $61,000, to continue its program of leadership training, education, and public-policy advocacy, benefiting approximately 3,500 street children and 1,000 adult educators in southeastern Brazil. (BR–710)

Associação Movimento de Educação Popular Paulo Englert (AMEPPE), $65,000, to continue its integrated program of early-childhood education, benefiting 2,000 teachers, day care administrators, government technicians, and promoters from grassroots support organizations in Belo Horizonte and nearby municipalities. (BR–712)

Centro de Educação e Cultura Popular (CECUP), $33,250, to provide training/technical assistance in community-based education for 350 teachers, government workers, and parents involved with 86 community schools in Salvador, Bahia. (BR–713)

Faculdade Latino Americana de Ciências Sociais (FLACSO), $30,295, to continue a program of research, training, and advocacy to promote biotechnological innovations for small-scale rural producers, benefiting rural leaders, extensionists from grassroots support organizations, agricultural technicians, and policymakers. (BR–714)

Administração e Finanças para o Desenvolvimento (AFINCO), $50,500, to continue its consultancies, seminars, and training workshops in administrative and financial management for grassroots development organizations. (BR–716)

Instituto de Estudos, Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais (PÓLIS), $69,880, to further its training/technical assistance and materials development/dissemination activities geared to public transportation, housing, and environmental problems that require conserted action by urban community groups, grassroots support organizations, and municipal governments. (BR–718)

Associação em Areas de Assentamento no Estado do Maranhão (ASSEMA), $60,070, to work with state governments and nongovernmental organizations in organizing small-scale farmers in agrarian reform settlements and showing them ways to combine appropriate technologies and traditional methods to increase agricultural production. (BR–720)

Centro de Estudos e Ação Social (CEAS/URBANO), $31,452, to provide training/technical assistance, research, and publications to 20 artisan groups in Pernambuco State. (BR–722)

Centro Josué de Castro (CJC), $41,500, to continue training/technical assistance and applied research for artisanal fishermen, small-scale farmers, low-income women, and preschool students. (BR–723)

Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas (IBASE), $84,500, to continue activities in training/technical assistance, materials development/dissemination, and networking geared to grassroots development issues, benefiting over 3,000 grassroots organizations throughout Brazil. (BR–725)

Associação Vianei de Cooperação e Intercâmbio no Trabalho, Educação, Cultura e Saúde (VIANEI), $54,300, to continue activities in agricultural experimentation, materials development/dissemination, and training/technical assistance geared to sustainable agriculture, benefiting 1,000 impoverished farm families in Santa Catarina State. (BR–726)

Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos e Ambientais (IEA), $70,000, to continue public-policy analysis, environmental education, and marketing activities that consolidate recently created extractive reserves, benefiting rubber-tapper communities in the Amazon region. (BR–729)

Centro de Assistência Técnica (CAT/GV), $51,500, to maintain its agricultural and organizational training/technical assistance to rural communities of the Rio Doce region of Minas Gerais State. (BR–730)

Comissão de Justiça e Paz (CJP), $61,500, to continue a multifaceted program of organizational and leadership training/technical assistance in community health, education, and production, benefiting 23,000 people living in 12 urban slums of Salvador, Bahia. (BR–732)

Associação de Programas em Tecnologias Alternativas (APTA), $91,500, to continue experimentation, training/technical assistance, materials development/dissemination, and public-policy advocacy efforts in sustainable agriculture and agroforestry by approximately 5,000 small-scale farmers and technicians in Espirito Santo State. (BR–734)

Centro de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos Antonio Conselheiro (CDDHAC), $36,000, to continue training/technical assistance in agricultural production, animal husbandry, community health, and organizational development to ten producer associations, benefiting approximately 800 small-scale farm families in Ceará State. (BR–735)

Cooperativa Agro-extrativista de Xapuri (XAPURI), $118,500, to further implement a program to improve Brazil-nut marketing and production that will benefit over 1,000 rubber-tapper families in Acre. (BR–736)

Federação de Orgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE), $27,250, to sponsor a national seminar, on grassroots development, organized by the Associação Brasileira de Organizações Não-Governamentais (ABONG) and involving over 100 nongovernmental organizations. (BR–737)

Saude é Vida (SEV) $42,000, to train 80 community health council representatives to improve health services and conditions among the impoverished population of the eastern region of metropolitan São Paulo. (BR–740)

Associação de Estudos, Orientação e Assistência Rural (ASSESOAR), $51,500, to carry out training/technical assistance, experimentation/demonstration, and materials development/dissemination activities in sustainable agriculture for 2,000 farm families organized in 120 production associations in the southeast region of Paraná State. (BR–741)

Instituto de Estudos da Religião (ISER), $37,000, to research and disseminate information on the history and characteristics of social philanthropy in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Mexico. (BR–745)

CHILE

NEW GRANTS

Corporación de Investigación en Agricultura Alternativa (CIAL), $65,000 over one year, to provide training/technical assistance to three grassroots support organizations and to small-scale farmers in 14 communities through a program to make food grown with agroecological techniques a viable source of rural income in Chile's arid midlands. (CH–481)

Vicaría de la Pastoral Social (VPS), $64,710 over one year, to design and test a program to accredit child-care and recreation specialists for children in low-income Santiago neighborhoods; to provide seed capital for neighborhood youth programs; and to find ways to make these programs self-sufficient. (CH–482)

Sociedad Lonko Kilapan (Lonko), $53,210 over one year, to provide information and administrative and technical assistance in marketing for Mapuche Indians in Temuco and Nueva Imperial; and to begin operation of four community storage facilities and organize farmer committees to manage them. (CH–483)

Sindicato de Pescadores Artesanales de Caleta Quintay (Sindicato Quintay), $58,900 over three years, to replenish marine resources in a 164–hectare reserve, build and equip a small marine laboratory and an administrative/training center, and provide training in seafood processing and marketing for members and community residents. (CH–484)

Federación Regional de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Independientes de la Pesca Artesanal y Afines de la Región del Bío-Bío (FEREPA), $32,880 over 16 months, to assist 21 artisanal fishing organizations and villages in Chile's Región VIII to develop marine resources; and to assist fishing villages to define community-development strategies. (CH–485)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Liberación (Liberación), $48,800 over three years, to initiate a three-year credit-guarantee program and make approximately 130 loans to microenterprises in Santiago, Valparaíso, and Concepción. (CH–486)

Casa de la Mujer Mapuche (CMM), $37,250 over one year, to operate a service center for Mapuche women in the Temuco area; to provide training/technical assistance to 120 women belonging to nine rural artisan production groups; and to train at least 50 other women in textile production, marketing, accounting, literacy, and organizational leadership. (CH–487)

An electoral committee of the Cooperativa de Talleres Artesanales de San Bernardo discusses possible candidates for the board of directors. This cooperative of skilled handicrafters is one of the community organizations the Centro de Profesionales para la Acción Comunitaria is assisting to streamline operations, create jobs, and improve social services in poor neighborhoods of Santiago, Chile. (Photo: Miguel Savago)

Centro de Experimentación y Capacitación en Tecnología Apropiada (TEKHNE), $59,490 over one year, to provide community-forestry training/technical assistance in the Alicahue Valley to 400 rural families, five producer organizations, 200 housewives, and five primary schools; and to study alternative crops and small-scale agroindustries suited to the local economy. (CH–488)

Comisión Relacionadora de Organismos Nogubermentales IX Región (Comisión IX), $6,060 over eight months, to form working groups on key aspects of regional development; and to organize the first conference among nongovernmental organizations and donor agencies in Chile's Región IX, scheduled for early 1994. (CH–489)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Sociedad de Profesionales para el Desarrollo Rural (SOPRODER), $22,622, to provide training/technical assistance in the storage and marketing of agricultural products to Mapuche Indian farmers living in the municipalities of Nueva Imperial, Carahue, and Puerto Saavedra. (CH–397)

Centro de Educación y Tecnología (CET), $92,845, to continue a five-year program to train the urban and rural poor and development technicians in sustainable agriculture techniques. (CH–457)

Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación (CIDE), $98,945, to develop new training methods for nonformal educators working in youth job training, adult education, and community development; and to promote and improve nonformal education through seminars, lectures, and publications. (CH–458)

Taller de Cooperación al Desarrollo (TALLER COOP), $40,800, to maintain a data bank and information service on Chilean nongovernmental organizations, organize national and regional seminars about the roles of these organizations in development, and implement a study on the labor relations, social policies, and philanthropic practices of the Chilean business sector. (CH–462)

Equipo de Vivienda y Gestión Local (EVGL), $10,035, to evaluate and disseminate the results of a three-year technical assistance program in low-cost housing construction and repair and local economic development in the municipalities of La Florida, El Bosque, and Santiago; and to do strategic planning for future activities. (CH–463)

Consejo de Desarrollo Andino (CDA), $35,000, to finance small-scale community projects (up to $5,000) in agricultural production, economic and social organization, and cultural revitalization among the Aymara population in Chile's Región I. (CH–464)

Red de Información de los Derechos de la Mujer (RIDEM), $23,785, to continue its program of legal, personal, familial, and employment counseling for over 1,000 low- and middle-income women; and to generate local resources and cooperative agreements for program expansion. (CH–466)

Programa de Economía del Trabajo (PET), $103,500, to continue implementation of a five-year program of training/technical assistance and other services to small, productive enterprises in urban Santiago and provincial cities; and to study the effectiveness of the program. (CH–468)

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Centro de Profesionales para la Acción Comunitaria (CEPPAC), $50,400, to collaborate with public and private organizations in a two-year program promoting local socioeconomic development by community groups in the neighborhoods of El Olivo in San Bernardo, and Marina del Gaete in El Bosque. (CH–470)

Corporación Mancomunal (MANCOMUNAL), $95,522, to help temporary farmworkers in the Aconcagua Valley improve job skills, diversify income sources, strengthen representative organizations, and create day care, recreation, and training programs; and to help replicate these programs in the Cachapoal and Maipo valleys. (CH–477)

Taller de Estudios Regionales (TER), $19,533, to continue operation of a community school with 50 Aymara children and adults in Ancullo and expand its facilities to house a permanent training center; and to offer technical assistance, improving agricultural and livestock techniques and strengthening Aymara organizations. (CH–478)

Asociación Gremial de Organizaciones por la Economía Social (FESOL), $36,000, to support its third annual fair, enabling over 500 of Chile's microenterprises and small businesses to exhibit and sell their products; and to negotiate for better market opportunities and beneficial policies and programs. (CH–479)

PARAGUAY

NEW GRANTS

Organización Campesina de Repatriación (OCAR), $53,538 over two years, to expand and consolidate a service program promoting poultry raising, beekeeping, swine production, agroprocessing, and training/technical assistance for OCAR's 120 small-scale farmers in the department of Caaguazú in central Paraguay. (PY–160)

Asociación Independiente de Pequeños Agricultores de Itapúa (ASIPAI), $155,802 over two years, to carry out a diversified program of agricultural and livestock production, agroprocessing, marketing, and training for its 210 members who are small-scale farmers in and around Edelira. (PY–161)

Organización para el Desarrollo Integral del Campesino (OPDIC), $95,690 over one year, to provide training/technical assistance in dairy, swine, and poultry production to small-scale farmers in the Quiindy region as part of an agricultural diversification project. (PY–162)

Organización Campesina del Este (OCDE), $19,255 over one year, to carry out a diversified services program that provides training/technical assistance in agricultural and livestock production and processing to improve skills and income among 140 members who are small-scale farmers in the department of Caaguazú. (PY–163)

Base Educativa y Comunitaria de Apoyo (BECA), $70,790 over two years, to continue disease prevention and public health education, provide training to groups establishing and operating outreach programs for low-income young women, and extend its programs to six additional departments in Paraguay. (PY–164)

Centro de Educación, Capacitación y Tecnologías Campesinas (CECTEC), $135,500 over two years, to help three agricultural schools design and implement alternative education programs for low-income rural youth, providing them with long-term economic alternatives to migration. (PY–165)

Coordinadora Campesina de Itapúa (CCI), $49,576 over three years, to implement both a dairy production project and a training program in livestock management, benefiting 100 of its subsistence farmer members. (PY–168)

Organización Campesina Unida (OCU), $27,845 over 18 months, to provide training/technical assistance and loans to its 146 members in an effort to increase agricultural productivity, diversify production into livestock and other crops, and provide its members with health services and a network of consumer stores. (PY–169)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativistas (CPC), $163,304, to continue training/technical assistance and credit to small-scale farmer organizations and urban groups in Guairá and Caazapá; to conduct an internal review and analysis of its program; and to share insights on grassroots development with other nongovernmental organizations and the public sector. (PY–150)

URUGUAY

NEW GRANTS

Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes (ACJ), $50,827 over one year, to provide technical and organizational assistance to community organizations working in local development in the communities of Barros Blancos and San Francisco in suburban Montevideo; and to develop a system to evaluate ACJ's impact. (UR–164)

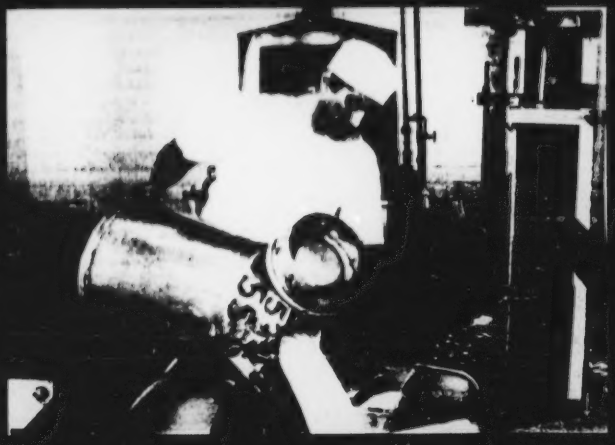
Cooperativa Agraria de Responsabilidad Limitada de Lecheros de Quebracho (COLEQUE), $81,600 over three years, to purchase cows that will improve the genetic quality of co-op livestock, thereby increasing milk-production levels; and to contract technical assistance in cooperative development and management. (UR–165)

Comisión Honoraria Pro-Erradicación de la Vivienda Rural Insalubre (MEVIR), $56,800 over 18 months, to create a revolving fund for small loans and grants for productive enterprises and cultural activities, benefiting 300 families in Uruguay's interior; and to develop and institutionalize systems for project evaluation. (UR–166)

ORGANIZING TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF MARKETS

Early Monday morning, Alfredo Sosa and his son Carmelito are circling a wide patch of Uruguayan plain on horseback. Their eyes are peeled for a lost sheep, but their minds are on Ana and Teresa, Carmelito's mother and sister who at daybreak had boarded a bus to Aiguá, 60 kilometers away. Teresa attends high school there, and since her parents cannot afford the roundtrip fare five days a week, she and her mother stay with an aunt in town, returning home every weekend to face a week's-worth of accumulated chores. Ana and Alfredo would like for their family to be together on the farm, but they wonder how much longer they can keep the farm going.

Can a small research center help 30,000 small-scale Uruguayan farmers like Ana and Alfredo increase their incomes to provide for their children? The answer is yes—by empowering leaders of national small-scale farmer organizations to participate di-



With the advent of MERCOSUR, a plan to create a zero-tariff zone in the Southern Cone by 1995, Uruguayan small-scale farmers must devise strategies to meet stiff new competition. Clockwise from above: *A farmer from the Cooperativa Agraria de Responsabilidad Limitada de Lecheros de Quebracho (COLLQUE) carts his milk to a collection point for trucking to the local processing plant where it will be pasteurized and transformed into a block of cheese. By working with the COLLQUE members create a higher value, more marketable product that generates new jobs and boosts economic earnings.* (Photos: Jorge Aniculi)

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A small-scale farmer from Pirapolis harvests organically grown squash. With the advent of MERCOSUR, farmers can no longer produce crops solely for local consumption; they must understand the opportunities and risks of a broader marketplace. Uruguayan-based CIESU is working to strengthen the voice of these small-scale farmers during the MERCOSUR negotiations, and provide them with the information needed to make the transition. (Photo: Jorge Araral)

rectly in regional trade negotiations to form a Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR).

In 1989, the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay launched the MERCOSUR process, which aims to produce a zero-tariff, free-trade zone by 1995. MERCOSUR will encompass 190 million consumers, opening new markets for 5 million small- and medium-scale farmers, but also exposing them to new competition. The prospects of imminent competition from producers in Brazil and Argentina, combined with potentially unfavorable macroeconomic policies and lack of capital and technology, threaten small-scale farmers in Uruguay with the loss of their farms and forced migration.

The future prospects of the Sosas and their neighbors are being shaped through agreements about labor, social welfare, and credit policies being hammered out in sectoral commissions, such as the "Grupo 8" for agriculture. Additionally, the Argentine, Uruguayan, Paraguayan, and Brazilian ministers of agriculture meet regularly as the Consejo Consultivo de Cooperación Agrícola de los Países del Área Sur (CONASUR) to discuss how MERCOSUR policies will affect rural populations.

The Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU)—a nonprofit research center founded in 1975 by economists, sociologists, and political scientists—is joining hands with two Uruguayan producer organizations to strengthen the voice of small-scale farmers at the Grupo 8 and CONASUR negotiating tables. One of those groups is the Comisión Nacional de Fomento Rural (CNFR), which represents approximately 20,000 members of 120 affiliated cooperatives and rural development associations. The other, the Asociación de Colonos del Uruguay (ACU), represents the interests of approximately 4,600 farmers who have resettled on land formerly owned by the government.

CIESU's task is twofold. It will provide CNFR and ACU leaders with the information and training needed for them to get as many benefits as possible for their members from MERCOSUR agreements. CIESU will also promote analysis by small-scale farmer organizations in all four countries to work together to defend common interests and develop commercial complementarity that takes advantage of what each does best.

Using funds from the Inter-American Foundation, CIESU will create a MERCOSUR documentation center in Montevideo, establish a computer "on-line" information system, and produce and distribute publications on MERCOSUR for small-scale farmers. CIESU will conduct local and national workshops to prepare organization leaders for the negotiating process and to keep ACU and CNFR leaders and members informed as the process unfolds. In particular, CIESU will assist representatives from the two groups to study the latest MERCOSUR trends; analyze how various policy options affect access to land, technical assistance, credit, and technology; formulate policy, production, and marketing proposals that best serve the interests of their members; and prepare themselves to defend those proposals. CIESU will also underwrite partial travel costs for organization leaders participating in Grupo 8 and CONASUR negotiations.

This project contributes to the IAF's MERCOSUR Regional Learning Initiative, which seeks to assist small-scale farmer organizations in the four countries to exchange information and analyze together the regional integration process. The goal is to help small-scale farmers find their niche in the emerging economic order, and to identify new opportunities for mutually beneficial production, processing, and marketing initiatives across national borders.

If successful, the CIESU project will provide farmers like the Sosas with the options they need to make MERCOSUR work for them. Even if MERCOSUR is not fully implemented, small-scale farmers will have more information, improved technology, and other necessary tools for meeting the challenge of open economies and increasing agricultural modernization. Either way, CIESU is working to ensure that Alfredo and Ana can earn the income they need to transport Teresa to school in town and have her sleep at home each night on the farm. (UR–167)

—Martha Farmelo

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Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU), $73,532 over one year. See box on page 43. (UR–167)

Centro Regional de Apoyo al Desarrollo Social (CRADES), $43,776 over one year, to train 130 people in microenterprise management and 20 neighborhood leaders in organization management; and to publicize community organizations and microenterprise development in Rivera Province through a newsletter and weekly radio show. (UR–168)

Casa de la Mujer de la Unión (CASA MUJER UNIÓN), $27,650 over one year, to maintain a job database for domestic workers and provide them with legal advice, helping approximately 300 low-income women in Montevideo's La Unión neighborhood improve their incomes and working conditions. (UR–169)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Federación de Cooperativas de Producción del Uruguay (FCPU), $65,265, to increase the number of production cooperatives benefiting from FCPU's program of training/technical assistance in business management and cooperative education in Montevideo and the interior cities of Uruguay. (UR–139)

Instituto de Promoción Económico Social del Uruguay (IPRU), $37,200, to consolidate its program of training/technical assistance and institutional strengthening in metropolitan Montevideo and other cities; and to strengthen its documentation and dissemination program on urban grassroots development. (UR–142)

Caritas Uruguaya, $48,229, to conduct six rural/urban agroecology courses at its training center in Piriapolis, for 78 men and women from Montevideo and Uruguay's interior; and to market organic food produced by the training center. (UR–144)

Comisión Nacional de Fomento Rural (CNFR), $44,040, to continue a training/technical assistance program in the management of small-scale farmer organizations, benefiting the 25,000 members of CNFR's 120 affiliates throughout Uruguay. (UR–149)

Grupo de Estudios sobre la Condición de la Mujer en el Uruguay (GRECMU), $43,434, to expand assistance in organic agriculture and marketing to small-scale farmer women and families in northeast Canelones; and to produce a report documenting and evaluating GRECMU's methodology and project results. (UR–152)

Foro Juvenil, $54,958, to continue strengthening its training/technical support for youth microenterprises and its youth job-training and placement program for unemployed and underemployed young men and women in Montevideo and surrounding areas. (UR–156)

Confederación Uruguaya de Entidades Cooperativas (CUDECOOP), $75,654, to sustain an in-country fund for grants and loans up to $5,000 to Uruguayan organizations carrying out self-help development initiatives. (UR–158)

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL GRANTS

NEW GRANTS

Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), $148,000 over one year, to organize planning meetings on such themes as autonomous development, land rights, natural resources and the environment, human rights, and organizational development in five of its nine member countries, benefiting some two million Amazonian Indians. (LA–146)

Latin American Studies Association (LASA), $33,000 over nine months, to support a portion of travel expenses for 40 Latin American grassroots development scholars/practitioners to participate in the XVIII International Conference, LASA 1994, in Atlanta, Georgia. (LA–147)

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS OVER $10,000

Consorcio Latinoamericano sobre la Agroecología y el Desarrollo (CLADES), $152,000, to continue strengthening the capacities of its member institutions in ten countries to promote ecologically sound farming techniques. (LA–139)

Centro Acción Microempresarial (Centro Acción), $12,705, to complete the economic model stipulated in its original grant. (LA–144)

A Xingu Indian looks out from inside a four-story, thatched structure being built by indigenous peoples attending the 1992 UNCED conference in Brazil. There they discussed how their land rights and the fate of tropical forests were intertwined. COICA is linking Amazonian Indian groups like the Xingu together to make sure their voice continues being heard. (Photo: Fernando Miceli)

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FOSTERING PRACTICAL PROBLEM-SOLVING IN GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation's Fellowship Program celebrated its twentieth anniversary in fiscal year 1993 by awarding fellowship grants to 49 new fellows in three academic fellowship programs.

During its history, the IAF Fellowship Program has played a unique role in fostering the grassroots development careers of more than 700 fellows from nearly all countries in the Western Hemisphere. IAF fellows have strengthened nongovernmental development organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the network of U.S. organizations committed to grassroots development in the region. For example, former fellows have assumed leadership positions such as directors of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), development project managers, directors of applied research centers, university professors specializing in development topics, and senior officials in government and international development organizations. The Foundation offers the only U.S. fellowship programs dedicated to expanding the cadre of grassroots development specialists in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 1993, 49 fellowships were awarded to development practitioners, applied researchers, and scholars. These new fellows will pursue U.S. graduate education and conduct field research on varied topics: NGO organizational strengthening (25 percent), agricultural sustainability (21 percent), ecologically sound development (16 percent), health (12 percent), financial self-sustainability of development organizations (8 percent), development through cultural promotion (8 percent), women in development (6 percent), and small enterprise development (4 percent).

By stressing practical solutions to obstacles in grassroots development, the Fellowship Program has fostered increased attention within the development and academic arenas on community-level development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

IAF fellowships support research into how grassroots projects can be economically viable. Above: *El Ceibo's chocolate factory in Bolivia has opened up new international markets for organic-cacao cooperatives.* (Photo: Robin Bowman) Opposite: *Mapuche farmer Víctor Cayopil sharpens a blade from a three-bladed plow devised by SOPRODER to conserve topsoil in Chile's arid Temuco region.* (Photo: Miguel Sayago)

Practical, problem-solving approaches will continue to be emphasized during fiscal year 1994.

The Foundation gave priority in 1993 to fellowships in three areas of interest to the IAF: (1) agencies (including nongovernmental membership and grassroots support organizations) promoting grassroots development among poor and disadvantaged populations in Latin American and Caribbean countries—their role in civil society, public policy, and the consolidation of democracy, their collaboration with state and local governments, and their organizational evolution (including internal processes, leadership patterns, and human resource development); (2) the prospects for financial sustainability and independence of development organizations—including cultural and legal traditions of philanthropy, patterns of private sector philanthropy, cooperation with public sector agencies, and income-generating strategies such as profit-making ventures, fund-raising, contracts, and fee-for-service arrangements; and (3) the impact of local development activities on the quality of life of poor populations in such fields as sustainable agriculture and environmental resource management, improved urban services, training, technical assistance and technology transfer, microenterprise and the marketing of small-producer goods, and trends that affect specific populations such as ethnic groups, indigenous people, women, and youth.

Priority was given to interdisciplinary approaches, contemporary problems, and empirical analysis. In addition to the social sciences concerned with development issues, emphasis was placed on the professions, physical sciences, and various technical fields since local development often emerges through activities in agriculture and urban and rural planning.

The IAF offers four fellowship programs. The Dante B. Fascell Inter-American Program awards fellowships to Latin American or Caribbean leaders who have distinguished themselves in grassroots development and who will disseminate throughout the hemisphere their successful methodologies. Through this program, fellows share

strategies, strengthen organizations and networks, and provide leadership for grassroots development. This unique South-to-South program deals exclusively with public dissemination and communication and does not involve university enrollment. The second competition for the 1994–1996 period began in 1993 and will be completed in early 1994.

The U.S. Graduate Study Program for Latin American and Caribbean Citizens supports professionals and applied researchers from development and research institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean whose work in grassroots development would benefit from advanced study in the United States. In 1993, 17 fellowships were awarded in this program to men and women from 10 countries who are studying at 15 U.S. universities. Sixty percent of the Foundation's fellowship financial resources were allocated to this program.

The two Field Research Programs at the doctoral and master's levels support degree candidates enrolled in U.S. universities in conducting field research in Latin America or the Caribbean on grassroots development topics. Fifteen fellowships were awarded in the doctoral program and 17 in the master's program for field studies in 16 countries. The fellows, including nine citizens of Latin American and Caribbean countries, were affiliated with 19 universities in 13 states. Forty percent of the Foundation's fellowship budget supported these two programs.

Inquiry at the Grassroots: An Inter-American Foundation Fellowship Reader, an anthology of 12 articles written by former fellows in the Doctoral Field Research Program, was published in 1993. With articles based on field studies supported in eight Latin American and Caribbean countries, this volume focuses on such development topics as ecologically sound development, sustainable agriculture, housing, and health. To share information about the work of fellows and to help link institutions concerned with grassroots development issues, the Fellowship Program issued "The Reader's Guide to Grassroots Development Literature by IAF Fellows," which cites 300 dissertations, theses, journal articles, and books based on original field research supported by the Fellowship Program; and "A Guide to Development and Research Institutions Associated with the IAF Fellowship Program from 1974 to 1993" that lists 470 institutions that have been involved in grassroots development and have been associated with IAF fellows.

U.S. GRADUATE STUDY PROGRAM FOR LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CITIZENS

FELLOWS WITH THEIR HOME COUNTRIES, HOME INSTITUTIONS, DEGREE PROGRAMS, DISCIPLINES, AND U.S. UNIVERSITIES:

Arlete M. Alves (Brazil): *Ph.D., Development Studies, University of Wisconsin at Madison.*

Dawn K. Batson (Trinidad and Tobago): *Caribbean Music International; Ph.D., Interdisciplinary Program in International Affairs and Music, University of Miami.*

Marcela L. Cabezas (Chile): *Programa de Economía del Trabajo; M.A., joint program at the Department of Economics and the School of Public Health, Boston University.*

Jaime E. Cárdenas (Peru): *Instituto Bartolomé de las Casas Rímac; M.A., Economics, Fordham University.*

Margarita A. Chaves Chamorro (Colombia): *Corporación Colombiana para la Amazonia; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.*

Ana L. Cruz (Brazil): *Instituto de Estudos Amazônicas e Ambientais; M.A., School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Duke University.*

Octavio J. Damiani (Uruguay): *Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo; Ph.D., Urban Studies and Planning, School of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

Carmen S. Echauri (Paraguay): *Centro de Documentación y Estudios; M.A., Sociology, State University of New York at Buffalo.*

María Cristina Espinosa (Peru): *Centro de Estudios y Desarrollo Agrario del Perú; M.A., Anthropology, University of Florida.*

Marcos D. Ferreira (Brazil): *Cooperativa Regional de Cafeicultores em Guaxupé, Ltd.; M.S., Department of Horticulture, Institute of Food and Agriculture Science, College of Agriculture, University of Florida.*

César F. Flores (Peru): *Centro EORI; M.S., School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University.*

César Gustavo Gutiérrez (Peru): *Concilio Nacional Evangélico del Perú; M.A., New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University.*

Giocanda Herrera (Ecuador): *Desarrollo y Autogestión; Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University.*

Ian A. Lambert (Dominica): *University of the West Indies; Ph.D., Food Science, Rutgers University.*

Germán E. Molinas (Costa Rica): *Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura; Ph.D., Education and Rural Recreation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.*

José R. Molinas (Paraguay): *Sociedad de Estudios Rurales y Cultura Popular; Ph.D., Economics, University of Massachusetts at Amherst.*

Felipe A. Pierre, M.D. (Costa Rica): *Dirección Regional Atlántica de Servicios Médicos; M.A., Department of Health Sciences, College of Health, University of North Florida.*

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Mr. Ronald P. Arms, *Regional Director, Office of Central America, Inter-American Foundation.*
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Dr. Edith Guiguet, *Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santa Fé, Argentina.*
Dr. Jim Lassoie, Chair, *Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University.*
Dr. Marcia Rivera, *Executive Director, Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires, Argentina.*
Dr. Winnie Willis, *Associate Professor of Public Health, San Diego State University.*

Field Research Program at the Doctoral Level

Fellows with their home countries, disciplines, U.S. universities, and dissertation titles:

Jamie J. Anderson (U.S.A.), *Political Science, University of Pittsburgh:* "The Environment and Poverty: Grassroots Organizations and Public Policy." (Brazil)
Josephine M. Burt (U.S.A.), *Political Science, Columbia University:* "Grassroots Organizations in the Line of Fire: Violence, Development, and Citizen Action in Peru."
Héctor G. Carrillo (Mexico), *Public Health, University of California at Berkeley:* "Sexual Categories and Risk Behavior: Organizing for AIDS Education in Mexico."
Miguel Carter (U.S.A.), *Political Science, Columbia University:* "Church and Peasant Land Struggles in Brazil and Paraguay: The Politics of Ideal Interests."
Edward F. Fischer (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, Tulane University:* "Induced Cultural Change and Participatory Development: The Pan-Mayan Movement in Guatemala."
Gabriela Ippólito (Argentina), *Political Science, University of Notre Dame:* "Why Grassroots Organizations Decline: Democracy and Collective Action in Argentina."
Karen A. Kainer (U.S.A.), *Forest Resources and Conservation, University of Florida:* "Increasing Brazil-Nut Production in Extractive Reserves in Acre, Brazil, Through Enrichment Plantings."
Cynthia J. Lagueux (U.S.A.), *Tropical Conservation and Development Program, University of Florida:* "Sustainable Use of Sea Turtles by Miskito Indians of Coastal Nicaragua."
Kayla F. Laserson (U.S.A.), *Public Health, Harvard University:* "Epidemiology of Malaria in the Venezuelan Amazon."
Martín Medina Martínez (Mexico), *Environmental Studies, Yale University:* "Human Scavenging in Mexico: A Comparative Study."
Guillermo F. Monje (Bolivia), *Sociology, Ohio State University:* "Falling from Grace?: The Political Economy of Nongovernmental Organizations. A Study of Competition and Dysfunction."
Jorge D. Papadopulos (Uruguay), *Political Science, University of Pittsburgh:* "Political Power of the Elderly: The New Poor in Latin America."
Richard D. Rheingans (U.S.A.), *Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University:* "An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to the Incorporation of Two Agro-Forestry Systems Into Small Farms in the Atlantic Lowlands off Costa Rica."
Karla M. Slocum (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, University of Florida:* "Farm Household Responses to Changing Banana Industry and Policy in St. Lucia."
Sandra M. Witt (U.S.A.), *Public Health, University of California at Berkeley:* "Child Health and Household Behaviors in Shantytowns of Quito, Ecuador."

Review Committee Members

Dr. Miguel Altieri, *Associate Professor, College of Natural Resources, University of California at Berkeley.*
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Dr. Beatrice Selwyn, *Associate Professor of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Texas.*
Ms. Julie Sutphen Wechsler, *Regional Director, Office of Guatemala, Mexico, and the Caribbean, Inter-American Foundation.*
Dr. Scott Whiteford, *Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Michigan State University.*

Field Research Program at the Master's Level

Fellows with their home countries, disciplines, U.S. universities, and master's paper titles:

Julie K. Andersen (U.S.A.), *Family and Consumer Sciences, Iowa State University:* "The Second Revolution: Nicaraguan Women's Grassroots Responses to Wife Battering in Managua."
Joan B. Cohen (U.S.A.), *International Education, University of Massachusetts at Amherst:* "Role of an Integrated Literacy Model as a Contributor to Disabled Women's Participation in Development." (El Salvador)
Katherine E. Eekhoff (U.S.A.), *Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California at Los Angeles:* "U.S.-Based Salvadoran Community Associations: Their Role and Potential in Grassroots Community Development in El Salvador."
Sarah C. England (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, University of California at Davis:* "The Impact of Transnational Migration on Grassroots Development in the Garifuna Community of Limón, Honduras."
Patricia P. Erikson (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, University of California at Davis:* "Community Museums, Self-Determination, and Grassroots Development in Oaxaca." (Mexico)

A priority of the IAF fellowship programs is to research how nongovernmental organizations are emerging to broaden civil societies through community organizations that strengthen the hemisphere's new democracies and create jobs and methods of service delivery for the poor. Here, an employee of a small business that receives credit and technical assistance from the Instituto para el Desarrollo de la Micro y Pequeña Empresa in Buenos Aires, Argentina, inspects a machine for making twine. (Photo: David Fernández)

Sidney D. Facundes (Brazil), *Linguistics, University of Oregon:* "Description of the Apuriña Language."

Elba A. Fiallo (Ecuador), *Latin American Studies, University of Florida:* "Protected Areas and Local Communities: Residents' Attitudes Toward Machalilla National Park, Ecuador."

Karl O. Goldstein (U.S.A.), *joint program in City and Regional Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of California at Berkeley:* "Natural Forest Management in Costa Rica."

Piers E. C. Lewis (U.S.A.), *Energy and Resources, University of California at Berkeley:* "Micro-Hydro Rural Electrification in Nicaragua: Emphasizing Local Participation and Training."

David S. Meyercord (U.S.A.), *Latin American Studies, University of Florida:* "Vertical Linkage for Successful Grassroots Development: Local Organizational Structure in the FIRENA Irrigation Project in San José de Ocoa, Dominican Republic."

Thomas A. Perreault (U.S.A.), *Geography, University of Texas at Austin:* "Water Resource Management and Local Participation in Pasachoa Nature Preserve, Ecuador."

Ana L. Rodríguez-Gusta (Uruguay), *Science and Technology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute:* "Organic Agriculture: A Female Experience."

Thomas O. Sikor (Germany), *Energy and Resources, University of California at Berkeley:* "Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in Grassroots Development Projects of Rural Chile."

Eva T. Thorne (U.S.A.), *Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology:* "The Social Politics of Accountable Environmental Policy: Community Identity and Rural Anti-Dam Movements in Brazil."

Teresa Vázquez (Mexico), *City and Regional Planning, Cornell University:* "Impact of the Ejido Reform on the Female Population in Ejidos."

Michele C. Violich (U.S.A.), *Public Health, University of California at Berkeley:* "Implementation and Impact Evaluation of a Community Organized and Administered Urban Primary Health Care Clinic in Venezuela."

Richard H. Wallace (U.S.A.), *International Development, The American University:* "Domestic Market Information: The Key Link to Economic and Ecologically Sound Agroforestry in Northwest Brazil."

Review Committee Members

Dr. Steve Arnold, *Associate Professor, Director of the International Development Program, The American University.*

Mr. Carl Swartz, *Regional Director, Office of the Southern Cone and Brazil, Inter-American Foundation.*

Dr. Cynthia Truelove, *Assistant Professor, Sociology and Women's Studies, University of Wisconsin at Madison.*

Dr. Emma Zapata (Colombia), *Associate Professor of Rural Development, El Colegio de Posgraduados, Montecillo, Mexico.*

Annual Application Deadlines for Academic Fellowships

U.S. Graduate Study Program for Latin American and Caribbean Citizens	**Mar. 1**
Field Research Programs:	
Doctoral Level	**Dec. 1**
Master's Level	**Feb. 20**

For information, write:

IAF Fellowship Programs
Dept. 111
901 N. Stuart St., 10th Floor
Arlington, VA 22203
U.S.A.

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BOOKS ABOUT GROUPS SUPPORTED BY THE IAF

Cultural Expression and Grassroots Development: Cases from Latin America and the Caribbean, edited by Charles David Kleymeyer (1994). A study of 215 projects supported by the IAF over a 17-year period in which forms of cultural expression have been an integral part of a grassroots development approach. (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1800 30th Street, Suite 314, Boulder, Colorado 80301.) Spanish version: *La Expresión Cultural y el Desarrollo de Base* (1993). (Ediciones ABYA-YALA, 12 de Octubre 14–30, Casilla 17–12–719, Quito, Ecuador.)

Inquiry at the Grassroots: An Inter-American Foundation Fellowship Reader, edited by William Glade and Charles A. Reilly (IAF, 1993). Offers readers a sampling of the research on grassroots development in Latin America and the Caribbean supported by the IAF's Doctoral Fellowship Program. Spanish version forthcoming in 1994.

Health Care for the Poor in Latin America and the Caribbean, Carmelo Mesa-Lago (1992). An analysis of health-care policy in the region with an emphasis on creative, grassroots-level approaches. Spanish version: *Atención de Salud para los Pobres en la América Latina y el Caribe* (1993). (Both editions available from Pan American Health Organization, Distribution and Sales, Scientific Publication Number 539, 525 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.)

Intermediary NGOs: The Supporting Link in Grassroots Development, Thomas F. Carroll (1992). A field-based study of nongovernmental organizations working effectively in grassroots development (Kumarian Press, 630 Oakwood Avenue, #119, West Hartford, Connecticut 06110).

Direct to the Poor, edited by Sheldon Annis and Peter Hakim (1988). An anthology of articles excerpted from *Grassroots Development* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1800 30th Street, Suite 314, Boulder, Colorado 80301).

Development and Dignity, Patrick Breslin (IAF, 1987). A study of the Foundation's first 15 years from the point of view of Latin American and Caribbean observers and grantees. Spanish version: *Desarrollo y Dignidad* (IAF, 1990).

Getting Ahead Collectively: Grassroots Experiences in Latin America, Albert O. Hirschman (IAF, 1984). An eyewitness account and comparative analysis of 45 IAF-funded projects in six Latin American countries. Spanish version: *El Avance en Colectividad* (1986), (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Carretera Picacho Ajusco No. 227, Col. Bosques del Pedregal, Tlalpan, 14200 Mexico D.F., Mexico). Portuguese version: *O Progresso em Coletividade* (IAF, 1987).

Grassroots Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Oral Histories of Social Change, Robert Wasserstrom (1985). Oral histories of seven IAF-supported organizations (Praeger Publishers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10175).

Hopeful Openings, Sally Yudelman (1987). A study of five Latin American women's organizations (Kumarian Press, 630 Oakwood Avenue, #119, West Hartford, Connecticut 06110). Spanish version: *Una Apertura a la Esperanza* (IAF, 1988).

Grassroots Development, the journal of the Inter-American Foundation, reports on the experiences of IAF grantees and analyzes development issues of concern to the IAF. The journal is published in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. An index of journal articles from 1977 to 1992 was published this year. To receive *Grassroots Development*, the index, or books or monographs published by the IAF, write to the Inter-American Foundation, Publications Office, 901 N. Stuart Street, 10th Floor, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

Forthcoming from the IAF in 1994: *Nuevas Políticas Urbanas: Las ONG y los Gobiernos Municipales en la Democratización Latinoamericana*, edited by Charles A. Reilly, explores relationships among municipal governments, social movements, and nongovernmental organizations in six Latin American countries. *Investigaciones sobre el Desarrollo de Base: Colección de Artículos y Estudios Basados en las Investigaciones para el Doctorado de Becarios de la Fundación Interamericana*, edited by William Glade and Charles A. Reilly.

COUNTRY FOCUS SERIES

The Art of Association: NGOs and Civil Society in Colombia, Marion Ritchey Vance (1991). Describes the evolution of nongovernmental organizations in Colombia and their important role today in giving the poor a stake in their society and a voice in how the resources and power of that society are used. Spanish version: *El Arte de Asociarse: Las ONG y la Sociedad Civil en Colombia* (1992).

The Small Farmer Sector in Uruguay: A Partnership in Development Cooperation, Cynthia L. Ferrin (1989). Discusses how small farmers have made a "comeback" with the assistance of cooperatives, marketing, and representative organizations. Spanish version: *El Sector de los Pequeños Productores Agropecuarios del Uruguay: Socio para el Desarrollo* (1990).

MONOGRAPHS AND SPECIAL PAPERS

Evaluating the Impact of Grassroots Development Funding, Jeffrey A. Avina (1991). Describes an evaluation methodology employing both qualitative and quantitative indicators developed through field-based evaluations of eight IAF-supported projects.

The Inter-American Foundation and the Small- and Micro-Enterprise Sector, Robert G. Blayney and Diane B. Bendahmane (1988). Some important lessons drawn from the Foundation's experience in the urban informal sector.

What to Think about Cooperatives: A Guide from Bolivia. Judith Tendler in collaboration with Kevin Healy and Carol Michaels O'Laughlin (1983). A comparative analysis of four networks of Bolivian peasant associations that challenges conventional thinking on cooperatives.

They Know How (1976). A synopsis of insights gained from IAF experience in supporting the initiatives of Latin American and Caribbean organizations during the agency's first five-year period. Spanish version: *Ellos Saben Como* (1976). Portuguese excerpt: *O Insucesso Como Meio de Aprendizado* (1989).

VIDEOS

Saving Their Corner of the Planet: Local Conservationists in Honduras (1993). Highlights four communities in Honduras responding to environmental pressures while working toward a sustainable and improved local economy (37 minutes). Spanish: *Los Defensores Locales del Medio Ambiente en Honduras: Salvando su Rincon del Planeta.*

Alpacas: An Andean Gamble (1988). The peasant community of Aquia, Peru, bets on its future by repopulating its communal highlands with alpacas (28 minutes). Spanish: *Alpacas: El Reto Andino.*

The Women's Construction Collective of Jamaica (1986). The story of 55 unemployed women selected from the poorer neighborhoods of Kingston and trained in construction trades (13 minutes). Spanish: *La Colectiva Femenina de Construcción de Jamaica.*

Teacher's guides are available for all IAF videos.

To borrow a copy of a video at no charge, write to Modern Talking Picture Service, 500 Park Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33709 (phone: 800–243–6877). If you would like to purchase a copy, send a check or money order for $30.00 to the same address.

FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE FOUNDATION

The United States Congress annually appropriates funds for use by the Inter-American Foundation pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. These funds make up over 65 percent of the Foundation's annual budget. The Foundation's other funding source is the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank. The Fund consists of the repayment of loans originally made by the United States Government under the Alliance for Progress to various Latin American and Caribbean governments and institutions. The Foundation has access to the Fund pursuant to legislation enacted by the United States Congress in 1973.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

Congressional Appropriations are used for both program and administrative expenses. Congress appropriates money annually for a fiscal year that runs from October 1 through September 30.

FY 1970–1978	$50.0 million
FY 1979	$10.0 million
FY 1980	$12.6 million
FY 1981	$15.8 million
FY 1982	$12.0 million
FY 1983	$14.0 million
FY 1984	$13.0 million
FY 1985	$12.0 million
FY 1986	$11.5 million
FY 1987	$11.8 million
FY 1988	$13.0 million
FY 1989	$16.6 million
FY 1990	$16.9 million
FY 1991	$25.0 million
FY 1992	$25.0 million
FY 1993	$30.9 million
FY 1994	$30.9 million

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

Social Progress Trust Fund resources are used for program expenses. The funds are available in the national currencies of 18 countries in which the Foundation supports projects; in each case the currency is used only for the benefit of the country of origin. Funds are used to finance activities in agriculture, education and training, health, housing, land use, small business, and technical assistance.

1974–1976	$31.0 million
1977–1979	$48.0 million
1980–1982	$48.0 million
1983–1985	$48.0 million
1986–1988	$48.6 million
1989–1991	$44.1 million
1992–1994	$24.6 million

Support for democratization has been a guiding principle of the IAF. Here, a woman certifies her vote in the 1993 Honduran presidential election. (Photo: Patrick Breslin)

Grants by Country FY1993

	1993 Grants			Cumulative Grants 1972–1993	
	New Grants	Grant Supplements	Amount* ($ in thousands)	Total Grants	($ in thousands)
Office for the Andean Region	40	40	5,331	868	104,031
Bolivia	13	13	1,112	208	22,358
Colombia	7	11	1,243	266	30,489
Ecuador	4	11	1,424	136	16,078
Peru	5	4	865	189	28,296
Venezuela	11	1	687	69	6,810
Office for Central America	58	39	7,355	671	68,765
Costa Rica	11	11	788	200	12,657
El Salvador	19	5	2,042	112	13,033
Honduras	5	12	1,208	120	14,565
Nicaragua	10	6	1,619	97	13,027
Panama	13	5	1,698	142	15,483
Office for Guatemala, Mexico, and the Caribbean	39	44	5,667	1,029	89,019
Anguilla	0	0	0	1	3
Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	8	507
Bahamas	0	0	0	7	144
Barbados	0	0	0	10	837
Belize	5	2	361	76	3,392
Caribbean Regional	0	3	121	59	6,366
Dominica	0	2	22	74	2,260
Dominican Republic	10	5	967	168	15,359
Grenada	0	0	0	17	540
Guatemala	4	11	1,396	136	15,883
Guyana	0	0	0	7	294
Haiti	4	4	638	98	9,523
Jamaica	3	1	91	59	3,615
Mexico	12	15	2,005	260	27,329
Montserrat	0	0	0	1	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	2	126
St. Kitts & Nevis	0	0	0	6	541
St. Lucia	0	0	0	11	519
St. Vincent	0	0	0	12	746
Suriname	0	0	0	3	347
Trinidad & Tobago	1	1	66	12	673
Turks & Caicos	0	0	0	2	12
Office for the Southern Cone and Brazil	31	72	5,755	961	115,828
Argentina	5	8	925	185	20,078
Brazil	3	37	2,266	294	27,207
Chile	9	16	1,079	237	38,558
Paraguay	8	1	771	124	15,284
Uruguay	6	10	714	121	14,701
Latin American Regional	2	2	346	114	7,474
Total	170	197	24,454	3,643	385,117

**Includes grants and supplements.*

Margarito Mejía visits a model farm supported by ALTERTEC near Chimaltenango, Guatemala. ALTERTEC trains small-scale farmers and agricultural extensionists in alternative technologies that are environmentally friendly. (Photo: Patrick Breslin)

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Applying for a Grant

The Inter-American Foundation responds to proposals from nongovernmental organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Foundation grants complement local resources for self-help programs and projects that benefit and involve people of low incomes and limited opportunities. Project activities should ultimately be sustainable beyond the period of the Foundation's grant and offer promise for demonstration, expansion, or replication in other settings.

Organizations interested in submitting a proposal for Foundation funding are encouraged to obtain an initial reaction to their project by sending a brief letter of inquiry, preferably three to five pages. The letter should contain the following information:

- **Organizational Information:** A description of the group that will implement the project, including its history and current activities, structure and staff, sources of financing, and relationships with other institutions;
- **Project Background:** The background of the proposed project, including its origin and objectives, and the significance of the problems it would help solve;
- **Project Activities:** A description of the project activities, including the time frame and intended beneficiaries; and
- **Budget:** The funds needed for the project, including the amount requested from the Foundation as well as funds available from the organization itself and other sources.

If the above information fits within the IAF country program and budget, then a full proposal will be requested. It normally takes four to six months for the Foundation to reach a decision to fund. Once a project is approved, the IAF enters into a formal agreement with the prospective grantee that specifies the activities to be conducted and the financial and administrative procedures to be followed. The Foundation requires financial and narrative reports on project activities every six months. In most cases, it also requires (and pays for) periodic audits by a local auditing firm. A Foundation representative or designee will visit the project site several times a year to monitor progress toward agreed-upon project goals and, in some cases, to arrange evaluations.

All letters, proposals, and inquiries should be sent to:

Office of Programs
Inter-American Foundation
901 N. Stuart Street
10th Floor
Arlington, Virginia 22203 USA

Grant proposals should include a description of project activities, such as the preparation of rotafolios *shown here. Rotafolios are a series of posters that extensionists from the Capacitación Integral de la Mujer Campesina use to teach mobile civics courses in Bolivia's Oruro Department. Used at community meetings, rotafolios are an effective tool for involving altiplano women in discussions about the daily hardships facing their families and deciding what might be done to change them. Posters often incorporate printed words to stimulate literacy training.* (Photo: Fernando Soria)

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